

# The Rambler.

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## NOTICE.

The EDITOR of the RAMBLER begs to announce to his Readers, that in order to carry on the Journal with increased vigour and efficiency, and with a view to present in a more unbroken form the many valuable papers which are in preparation by various Writers of the highest ability, the Journal will be published in Monthly Numbers only after the conclusion of the present Volume. The First Monthly Number will appear on the 1st September, price Eighteenpence; and the Journal will be sent post or carriage free to all Subscribers to the end of their present Subscription.

Orders are received, as hitherto, by Mr. BURNS, 17 Portman Street, Portman Square, and by all Booksellers in Town and Country. An early order for the SEPTEMBER Number is particularly requested from all parties who may wish to become Subscribers.

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## THE PROSPECTS OF LOMBARDY.

WITH all our contempt for the ambitious schemes of Charles-Albert of Sardinia, we cannot but lament to see the Austrians once more masters of Milan and the whole of Lombardy. Odious and hateful as has been the conduct of too many of the Italian patriots in the expulsion of the religious orders, we have too deep a conviction of the miserable effects of despotism upon the minds of an enslaved people, not to mourn over the prospect of the renewal of the fetters with which the policy of Austria has bound her Italian subjects in the most abject moral and intellectual captivity. It is nothing to tell us that under the sway of the German sovereign the physical resources of the Lombard and Venetian provinces were in progress of rapid development; that there was full security assured to every man of his person and property; that trade, and com-

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merce, and manufactures were daily becoming more prosperous; that the railways which were condemned by Pope Gregory the Sixteenth were joyfully constructed under the sway of Metternich; and that Venice was in a speedy process of recovering some portion of her ancient wealth and splendour. It avails not to point to an exceptional case, or to contrast the courage and steadiness of the German conquerors with the timidity and practical helplessness of the conquered race, so long as we know that in no part of the world was the mind of a people held in more rigorous bondage, no where was the religion of a nation mocked with a more insolent pretence of freedom, than in those provinces of Italy now once more under the iron heel of the victorious Radetzky.

The Milanese and Lombards generally have shewn themselves little worthy, perhaps, of the privileges of a free people, and little capable of governing themselves to their own immediate advantage. Physical courage we have never been in the habit of supposing them to possess in any remarkable degree, though the brilliant spirit with which they first drove the Austrians from their capital was beginning to make the world doubt whether, after all, they had not been maligned by evil report, and were not wanting in discipline rather than in innate bravery. But now the sympathies of the unprejudiced world are turning away from the sight of their miserable vacillations with disgust; and they who cannot look beyond the limits of the present moment are almost wishing the Austrian rule once more established, if only for the sake of peace, and the dread of plunging Europe into a continental war. They, however, who can think upon the past as well as the present, and who can include in their view other lands ruled by despotic sovereigns, as well as this unfortunate Lombardy, are far enough from being deluded by the fair outside of Austrian decencies into an oblivion of the frightful results which inevitably ensue from the denial of political liberties when society is so far advanced as naturally to call for them. We cannot forget that it is as ruinous to the highest interests of a man that he should be treated as a child when he has come to maturity, as that the free liberties of manhood should be permitted to a child in his tender years. We cannot forget the indescribable corruptions and debasement of character which have been the result of the continuance of the despotic principle in this Italy itself, in an age when the circumstances of the time proclaimed the hour of absolutism to be past for ever.

The very inability of the Lombards to profit by their first successes against the Austrians, is in itself abundant proof of the paralyzing influences of despotism upon the soul of a people. Austria permitted the Lombards to be any thing but men. It has been

the hateful policy of Metternich, and all statesmen of his school, to pamper the body of a people and to cultivate the physical advantages of a country, at the expense of all the nobler portions of our being. They have carried to perfection the science of government for that very purpose which is the most opposed to the end for which all governments are instituted by the Creator of mankind. The aim of Austria has been to do every thing she could for her people, *in order that they might submit to her sway*, and not for their own true and most exalted interests. Any thing for peace, has been her motto. Education, trade, wealth, a good police, strict justice between individuals, abundance of amusements, fine buildings, the cultivation of the arts, a fair allowance of religious liberty,—every thing, in short, that would keep them still, and prevent the fostering of a spirit of self-dependence and a capacity for being their own masters and rulers. A perpetual childhood has been the darling aim of the Austrian stepfather. And therefore it is that the divine spark of the soul still glimmers so faintly in the breasts of the trembling Lombards. They know not the courage or the endurance of a man, because they have not the habits of life of a man. They have not been permitted to act as free agents in any thing whatever beyond the trivialities of pleasure or the stiff routine of business; and thus they possess only the imbecile rashness, the unsteady, unenduring fervour of the slave. They complain, and groan, and rage, and, in the paroxysm of their fury, arise and smite their oppressor; but victory is as fatal to them as defeat: they can conquer their enemies, but they cannot govern themselves.

But if we would see the true effects of an unwise continuance of the system of absolute government in Italy beyond the time when the progress of the world made it desirable, we have only to turn to the Papal States themselves, or to the captive kingdom of Naples. The preposterous mockeries of justice, freedom, and truth, and the offensively barbarous state of semi-civilisation, which still characterise this latter kingdom, have been the theme of almost as many pens as have been employed to paint the beauties of her glorious and lovely climate and scenery. Yet the government of Naples is, perhaps, not so utterly effete and wretched as that which has been dominant in the Pontifical States, until the accession of Pius the Ninth to St. Peter's chair. They who view Rome only in her religious aspect know little of the lamentable condition of corruption and destitution into which she had fallen, in her secular affairs, through the restoration of the old system of absolutism, after the tyranny of Napoleon was banished from her shores. The filthiness of her streets was but a symbol of the rottenness which prevailed throughout her whole political existence. She had a double life; the one spiritual, fervent, pure, and noble; the other political and economical, corrupt, senile, debased, and hastening on to a suicidal death. Her administration of justice, her financial regulations, her police, her prisons, her sanitary habits, her soldiery, were all in the last stage of a worn-out old age, hated by the people, tolerated only by her rulers themselves, mourned over by her most intelligent ecclesiastics, and submitted to by Gregory the Sixteenth only because he had it not in his power to institute a reform in the miserable state of things in which he found himself involved. Had not the instantaneous election of Pius the Ninth postponed the evil day, by giving a hope that a system of political reform would be at once instituted and vigorously carried out, the whole fabric of the secular administration must have gone to pieces with a crash, so soon as the

personal influence of the late Pontiff was no more felt to exist. Every one whose long residence at Rome and whose familiarity with the actual workings of the old system shewed to him things as they were, be he ecclesiastic or layman, reformer or conservative, is constrained to admit this melancholy fact, and to allow that, whatever may be the future destinies of Pius the Ninth, he could not by any possibility have attempted to bolster up the old state of affairs for one single year of his Pontificate.

Such, then, was Rome, through the influence of those principles of politics which are unfitted to the exigencies of our own times. The mind of her citizens was enfeebled and paralysed; universal suspicion and distrust reigned every where, except in those few in whom a fervent piety, or a want of interest, allowed no thought for political anxieties. A weak, childish, impetuous, unbusiness-like race of men were fostered, who in the absurdities of their recent conduct, and their base ingratitude to the Pontiff himself, have furnished the amplest proof of the unhappy tendencies of the enforcement of a despotic system, when the times demand the admittance of a constitutional government, and complete, unshackled liberty of thought and action. While in honest indignation we scorn the follies, the vacillations, the rashness of the popular party in Rome; while we laugh at the childishness with which they play at being soldiers; while we cry out for the appearance of a united, organised body, who shall support the Pope with unflinching vigour and sincerity; let us not forget that these helpless nobles, these spouting senators, these runaway heroes, these passionate multitudes, are the creation of that very system upon which Austria has been acting in the rule of all her subject provinces, of which Metternich has been civil representative, and of which Radetzky would seem to be still the undaunted military exponent and defender. The only difference between the two countries has been, that Austria has played her part with consummate skill, while Rome has been fated to endure a most objectionable system, carried out in an almost inconceivably inefficient manner.

To speculate upon the results about to follow from the mediation of England and France between Austria and Lombardy, is plainly useless. We cannot possibly tell the true inward condition of the Austrian empire, or ascertain how far a consciousness of her internal troubles may induce her to grant to the Lombards such terms as never yet were granted by a victorious master to a revolted province, when that province was once more laid prostrate at his feet. Our chief hope lies in this important fact, that the system of Metternich is gone for ever, not from Milan, but from Vienna. Lombardy is not the servant of old Austria, but of new Austria. She cannot now be ruled on the old system, for the old system is crushed in the very metropolis of her conquerors; and that freedom of mind which will rule in Vienna cannot but live and be cherished throughout every realm which owns the Austrian sway. And we must confess, that after the miserable incompetency which has been displayed by the Italians themselves, we should almost be disposed to believe that under *such* an enlightened Austrian rule they would progress more rapidly towards a state in which they might safely be left to be their own rulers, than were they at once entrusted with all the privileges, and overwhelmed with all the responsibilities, of unfettered national independence.

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## ROMAN NEWS: DISMISSAL OF THE MAMIANI MINISTRY.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Rome, August 2, 1848.

WE seem really at last to be at the beginning of active troubles; but the Romans are such desperate do-nothing people, both for good and for evil, that it is impossible to say whether the present state of real rebellion, yet apparent obedience, in which the Ministry and the Chamber of Deputies have continued for the last two months, will not yet be protracted for a month or two longer. In any other country one would pronounce it impossible, but here, I confess, it will not surprise me; what *does* surprise me, and what is certainly very provoking, is, the continued inertness and cowardice of those who are better disposed, both in the House and out of it. The most violent measures are carried by the Deputies *unanimously*, only because the good do not know their own strength, do not trust one another, and have not the courage to stand forth singly, and to express each one his true sentiments; while in private, they apologise for this silence by appealing to the assumed fruitlessness of any shew of opposition. Out of the House, in the same manner, one can scarcely meet with a respectable Roman of any class, who does not reprobate the present state of things and the continued opposition to the Pope, especially in the mad cry for war, when there are neither soldiers nor money. Men of property, more particularly ecclesiastics and ecclesiastical bodies, cannot get their rents paid; tradesmen of all kinds deplore the utter stagnation of trade and the absence of *forestieri*, upon whom their living mainly depends; and the poor have never from the first taken any interest in these matters. Meanwhile they hold their tongues and allow a few mischievous and designing men confidently to affirm that the sense of the whole Roman people is with them, because nobody makes an open protest.

On Sunday, a little before midnight, the city was disturbed from its slumbers by the great bell of the Capitol, which is only rung on solemn occasions (before the present Pope's reign scarcely half-a-dozen times in the year), but which was now tolled in an alarming manner for twenty minutes or half-an-hour. Presently the bells of many churches began to sound in the same way; and in a few minutes firing of guns, pistols, mortars, and every other species of fire-arms, resounded on all sides, whereupon those who had gone out to inquire into the cause of the bell-ringing beat a speedy retreat into their own houses and shut their doors. Fortunately some venturesome person in this neighbourhood had gone forth far enough to bring back the true news (or rather the lying falsehood) which had given occasion to all this uproar, so that our own apprehensions were speedily set at rest; but in other parts of the city, some of my friends remained all night under the conviction that there had been a grand civil commotion, and probably considerable bloodshed, since the firing had continued with more or less activity until three o'clock in the morning. News had been received (such was the improbable story) at two hours of night, i. e. between nine and ten o'clock, of a grand victory of Carlo Alberto over the Austrians; six thousand prisoners had been taken, forty-three pieces of cannon, and seventeen standards; and he was going to take twelve thousand more immediately, with Radetzky and Nugent at their head, for they were already hemmed in on all sides in such a way that they could not possibly escape; the Romans, therefore, were requested to testify their exultation on the occasion at this unseasonable hour. I suspect few persons gave sufficient credence to the tale from the very first to be well satisfied with the disturbance, especially those unfortunate sacristans who were forced to ring their church-bells under threats of instant violence if they declined, and those whose windows suffered under the bullets which many of the Civics had neglected to draw before they discharged their muskets. Poor nuns too, especially those who had schools under their charge, were of course exceedingly alarmed, and spent most of the night in their churches or chapels.

The next morning it began to be whispered pretty generally that the "astounding victory" of the preceding night was only a lie on a grander scale than usual; some

ventured to add, on the contrary, that the latest events of the war had been very unfavourable to the Italian cause; and this, as you will already know, has since been most fully confirmed. The lying report had not been invented in the city; still, it certainly was known to many before nightfall; and there is no doubt but that the communication of it to the public was delayed until midnight for some mischievous purpose, which will transpire in process of time. Its immediate effect was (naturally enough) to intimidate still further all opposition to the war-party, and to strengthen the hands of the Ministry, and those who had been loudest in their talk about national independence. Then the later and more certain news of a defeat brought with it a feeling of irritation and disappointment, proportioned to their *exalté* condition on the day before.

Accordingly the Chambers were in a great state of excitement yesterday, and voted an address to the throne, in which they insisted on extraordinary measures being immediately taken for the public safety, and that foreign troops should be engaged for the defence of the state; and they exhort his Holiness, with the utmost vehemence, to trust entirely to the Deputies, who, by a law of his own making, have been duly elected as representatives of the people. They determined also to continue their sitting until the Pope's answer should arrive; but when they heard that the Pope had fixed nine o'clock in the evening as the hour of receiving the address, they changed their minds, and dispersed. This gave rise to some discontent, and there was a little disturbance on the Quirinal when the Deputies arrived, and again when they returned. The Pope's answer was in his usual manner; i. e. that he should not throw any hindrance in the way of any thing that was really needful for the good of the state, that he was not opposed to the *principle* of hiring foreign mercenaries, but that the circumstances required grave consideration; the enrolment of new troops, and training and making soldiers of them, required time; that both these plans also required money; and that nothing good or permanently useful could be done without long and careful deliberation. At least, such is the report of his speech, published in the Chambers this morning; but we can never be certain how far any thing his Holiness says, even on important occasions, and in the presence of many persons (unless it be an Allocution, or any thing *very* special, when it is published under his own inspection), is fairly reported. One thing, however, is certain, that the *heroes* of Vicenza and others, who crowded under the windows of the palace last night, cried, "Morte a Pio Nono;" and that the same cry was to be heard this morning in the Corso and in the Piazza Venezia, where large numbers assembled, declaiming for a provisional government, and shouting, "Morte ai neri," meaning thereby all ecclesiastics. They even put sentinels at the several streets opening into the Piazza, and would not allow any carriages to pass through. They proceeded also in the same disorderly way to the Chambers, where not one of the Ministers made his appearance. This was strange, and created much dissatisfaction. It was rumoured that they had again resigned, but this does not seem to be true; only Prince Doria has certainly resigned, and been succeeded by Count Pompeo di Campello, who was a personal friend, I believe, of his Holiness at Spoleto, but is said to belong to the *ultra* party. The Chamber proceeded to business, notwithstanding the absence of the Ministers, and voted the immediate engagement of a foreign army, under able and trustworthy generals, from whatever nation they could be procured, the enrolment of volunteers, who are to be tempted by the offer of a premium, and other similar measures: to-morrow they are to discuss the ways and means for carrying all these projects into effect. In the mean while, there is a general expectation of a disturbance to-night; indeed, it has been feared all day, and the number of the Civic Guards on duty has been doubled from an early hour this morning. At present, however, there is no symptom of any thing amiss; and as it has been so much talked about, probably nothing will really be done. If there should be a riot, it is thought that there are only five hundred soldiers upon whom the Pope can rely, three hundred of whom are said to be assembled under Prince Aldo-

brandini, and the remainder in some other place, under a Trasteverino captain.

P. S. Aug. 4th. — As I was going out of Rome yesterday morning at a very early hour, I saw a great crowd assembled at one of the Civic Guard stations, reading a proclamation, headed with those magical words, "Pius Papa IX." Unfortunately I could not stop to read it at the time, and before nine o'clock in the morning not a perfect copy was to be seen any where on the walls; it was republished, however, last night in the *Giornale Romano* and other papers; and I copy it here, because it gives you all the latest news.

"The agitation which has gained possession of people's minds in consequence of the various events that continually succeed one another, requires that, as far as in us lies, it should be instantly allayed, and public confidence and security be restored. The Ministry, now for some time past on the eve of resignation, has to-day repeated their urgent request to retire definitively and finally. Since they cannot remain therefore any longer in this way, we have summoned Count Edward Fabri, the Pro-Legate of Urbino and Pesaro; he is arrived in Rome, and he will form part of the new Ministry. These our endeavours should revive the confidence of the good, which confidence will be still further confirmed, we hope, by the measures which the Government will presently judge fit to adopt. In the mean while we hear the complaints of some, that about the events that have happened at Ferrara, the proper means have not been adopted for repairing them, although we have not delayed to make known our sentiments, already published by our Cardinal Secretary of State, and repeated in Vienna. We have already said, and we repeat it again, that it is our will that the boundaries of the State be defended, for which purpose we had authorised the Ministry, just resigned, to make the necessary provision. For the rest, it is too true that at all times and under all governments, foreign dangers are turned to the account of the enemies of public order and tranquillity, as a means of disturbing the minds and hearts of the citizens, whom we desire always, more particularly at the present moment, to be united and agreed. God, however, watches over the defence of Italy, of the States of the Church, and of this city, and entrusts its immediate protection to the most holy Mary, principal guardian of Rome, and to the chiefs of the Apostles; and although more than one sacrilege has saddened the capital of the Catholic world, yet our confidence is not on that account diminished, that the prayers of the Church will ascend before the Lord, and cause his blessings to come down upon us, that the good may be confirmed in their goodness, and his enemies be recalled to the ways of honour and justice.

"Given at Rome, at St. Mary Major's, under the fisherman's seal, this 2d day of August, 1848, in the third year of our Pontificate.

PIUS PAPA IX."

From the same source (the *Giornale Romano*, which alone can now be trusted on any thing immediately concerning the Pope), I send you an authentic account of the Pope's answer to the Deputies.

"I am much pleased, gentlemen, to have heard mention in your address of the fundamental statute; and, therefore, I too will appeal to the same statute, and my answer to your demands shall be suggested by it. You demand of me great and extraordinary measures, which ought to be examined by the Upper House before I give you an answer. In the mean while I think it right to remind you, gentlemen, that armies cannot be improvised. The great captain of our age, who was yet alive in the time of my youth, and whom all of you, if you did not know him personally, yet at least must know from history, never ventured in the extremest danger to bring on the field of battle men but just brought together, and not yet trained to military discipline. You talk of appealing to foreign legions; but this appeal requires a long time for the necessary arrangements and journeys, whereas you speak of perils that are imminent. Let us hope that the providence of God will attend to the necessities of the State and of Italy, making use of those means which as yet we know not but must pray for. There are among you a large proportion of members, who, if they would not allow themselves to be carried away by the violence of their passions, know what are the real necessities of the country, the greatest and most urgent of which is, to re-establish public order, which has been so outraged and trodden under foot. My blessing and my good wishes attend you."

The city is more quiet to-day, and it is said the new Ministry is formed, but it is not yet published. The Chamber of Deputies has voted an address to all the other Italian parliaments, to be immediately taken to them by one of the Deputies themselves; it is not published, however, as they do not wish it to lose any of its influence by being known and discussed beforehand.

The President of the Chamber has resigned, and retired into the country, to his own home in the provinces; and one of the Vice-Presidents has been elected in his stead.

## THE ROMAN CATACOMBS.

### No. X. Their Signs and Symbols.

BESIDES the inscriptions of which I have already spoken, many of the graves in the Catacombs are marked with various signs and symbols, or with objects fastened into the mortar at the side, of which it is worth while to give some account, and to inquire into the signification. These signs are sometimes engraved on the same stone with the inscription, sometimes they are traced on the mortar, and sometimes also they may be found where there is no inscription at all. They are very numerous and of various kinds, but they may conveniently be arranged under a few principal heads.

The first class is of signs that were absolutely without a meaning, or at least to which, at this distance of time, we are unable to assign a meaning, and which appear to have been used only as aids to the memory, that when the survivors came to visit the Catacombs they might without difficulty recognise the grave of their own particular friends. Of this kind is that representation of two fighting cocks held by two genii or boys with wings, which was found on a sarcophagus in the cemetery of St. Agnes; another, of birds drinking out of a cup, in the Lapidarian Gallery, and many paintings of a cock, or some other bird, to be seen on the tiles of the ordinary graves. Fabretti gives several examples of the tombs of young children among the Heathen, which were similarly ornamented with some trifling painting, as of a bird, or children playing in a vineyard, or driving a carriage, or leading a pig, or holding a bird in the bosom, or a butterfly;\* and the instances are innumerable in which we find some insignificant object fastened into the cement of the graves in the Christian Catacombs, manifestly with the same intention. Thus Fabretti† found three dice at the head of an infant's grave, and Boldetti‡ gives us a great variety of objects taken as well from the graves of children as of adults. Indeed, there still remain many fragments of them in different parts of the Catacombs, and yet more frequently one may see their impressions in the mortar. The objects most commonly used in this way were coins, or children's toys, or some of the ornamental portions of a lady's toilet; ivory rings with or without bells, ivory dolls or portions of them, bracelets, finger-rings, ear-rings, long pins or bodkins (such as those with which the Italian women still fasten the hair at the back of their head), buckles, keys, &c. &c. Sometimes also objects of greater value have been found, so as to give rise to a supposition that they may have been intended as presents, i.e. as tokens of respect and affection to the deceased; but these are more rare, and the supposition does not seem to be well founded.

The second class, scarcely superior to the former, is of symbols merely phonetic, where some object has been delineated whose name corresponds, or at least bears a strong resemblance, to the name of the person upon whose tomb it was placed; a ship, for example, upon the tomb of a young girl named Nabira. In this case it is expressly mentioned that the vessel was only used as a sign or token, "*titulu factu a parentes; signum nabe*;"§ but elsewhere we find the same sign of the ship upon tombs where it cannot be explained in this way, and of these we shall speak presently. In the same way, an inscription in the Lapidarian Gallery to the memory of one Leo exhibits the figure of a lion; and in the works of Bosio, Boldetti, and others, we see a little pig on the grave of Porcella, a donkey on that of Onager, and a dragon as a sign for Dracontius. Here, too, the Christians were but continuing what had been a common practice among their Heathen forefathers; e.g. the tombs of Felicia, Taurus, Vitulus, and Aper were marked respectively by figures of a cat, a bull, a calf, and a wild boar; and another of Daphne represents a woman partially growing into a tree.|| Another tablet from the Catacombs, with the inscription, "*Julio filio*

\* Fabretti, p. 381.

† Fabretti, p. 576.

‡ P. 574.

§ Ibid.

‡ Book ii. c. 14.



*Pater Doliens*," placed above the figures of two casks, has been supposed to belong to the same class; but it may be doubted, perhaps, whether *Doliens* is not rather a corrupt form of *dolens*; and at any rate the cask may be found without the name, and appears to have had from early times a Christian symbolical meaning.

Under a third head we may arrange all those representations which seem to have reference to the trade and occupation of the deceased: thus, the tomb of one Leo was marked\* with a spade, a hook, a rake, and a dog, all tending to shew that the calling of Leo during life had been that of husbandry: the tablet on the grave of Eutropus, put up by his son, represents the chisel and other instruments of a carver, and two persons engaged at work upon a nearly-finished sarcophagus; Eutropus therefore, and probably his son also, were workers in marble. Another is marked with a chisel and hammer, and it is expressly specified that the deceased was "*artifex signarius*." Twice in the Lapidarian Gallery we see the combs, shears, and other instruments of a wool-comber; and once also a hammer and saw, seeming to belong to a carpenter; and Arringhi's work† contains the copy of another tablet, which appears to belong to the same trade, if one may judge from the representations of a hammer, chisel, and pincers, rule, square, compass, and plumb with which it is marked. This practice of engraving upon the tomb some memorial of the life and profession of the deceased was not unknown to the ancient Heathen, as a very few examples will suffice to shew. Virgil‡ represents Æneas as raising an oar and a trumpet over the grave of Misenus; the oar to bear witness to the manner of his death, and the trumpet as a token of his professional calling. Cicero tells us that the grave of Archimedes was recognised by the sphere and cylinder that were engraved upon it; and we learn from another authority,§ that the tomb of the Cynic philosopher, Diogenes, was marked by the sign of a dog.

Hitherto we have spoken only of certain arbitrary signs and symbols, such as might be used by the most barbarous and superstitious people, no less than by the religious and instructed Christian; they were, as I have said, mere mnemonic aids by which the friends and relatives of the deceased, even though they might be unable to read, yet could easily distinguish the graves in which they had a special interest out of the vast multitude with which in all other respects their outward appearance was identical. We come now to another more important and more interesting class, viz. of those signs which have a distinct Christian meaning, such as would have been recognised at once by the faithful, whilst to unbelievers they would seem to be mere senseless ornaments. Some writers, such as Arringhi and others, have been disposed to give a religious meaning to well-nigh every symbol found upon the graves in the ancient Christian cemeteries; and certainly it would betray great ignorance of the writings and other remains of the early Church, to deny but that in a multitude of instances, where no meaning is obvious to us, yet the humble believers of those days may have seen a memento of some Christian doctrine, or read some edifying practical lesson. However, few persons, I think, will be disposed to doubt the Christian signification of the following, which meet the eye most frequently in looking at any collection of grave-stones taken from the Catacombs,—the dove, the lamb, the anchor, the ship, the fish, and the golden candlestick of the Temple. The dove, either as the emblem of peace, such as she was in the beginning, when she returned to Noah in the ark, "bringing the bough of an olive-tree with green leaves in her mouth;" or as the symbol of the Holy Ghost, who descended in this form upon the Son of God when He came up out of the waters of Jordan; or as a pattern of innocence and simplicity, such as she was proposed to the twelve Apostles by our Lord himself, when He sent them forth to the lost sheep of the house of Israel, saying, "Behold, I send you as sheep in the midst of wolves; be ye therefore wise as serpents and simple as doves." The lamb, as a representation of Him who "was as a meek lamb that is carried to be a victim,"|| "the Lamb of God that taketh away the sins of the

world," "the Lamb which was slain from the beginning of the world," whereof the Paschal lamb, slain every year by all the families of the children of Israel, was but a type and a figure. The anchor, as an emblem of that "hope which is set before us, and which we have as an anchor of the soul, sure and firm;" or as denoting the close of life, and the arrival at length in a haven of peace and rest, "the haven which they had wished for,"\* and where the anchor might be safely cast. The ship, as denoting the soul of the Christian, sailing onwards, amid the waves and tempests of this lower world, to a happy security in heaven; or the whole Church, the *navis universalis* of St. Clement, the bark of Peter, which, however much it may be tossed by the waves in the midst of the sea, and its crew may labour in rowing, because the wind is against them,† yet by and by will certainly "pass over and come to the land and set to the shore." The fish, as figurative of Him who doth in very deed "drive away all kinds of devils, either from man or from woman, so that they come no more to them,"‡ and who "anoints the eyes with eye-salve that they may see;"§ and as mystically declaring in its very name, "Jesus Christ, the Son of God, the Saviour,"|| through whom in the Sacrament of Baptism we are "saved by water."¶ The seven-branched candlestick of the Temple, as shadowing forth the glories of Him who was "the true light which enlighteneth every man that cometh into the world;"\*\* of Him who "holdeth the seven stars in his right hand, and walketh in the midst of the seven golden candlesticks," which are the seven churches;†† and whose brightness is such, that the holy city, the new Jerusalem, "hath no need of the sun nor of the moon to shine in it, for the glory of God hath enlightened it, and the Lamb is the lamp thereof."‡‡

To these we may add the first and last letters of the Greek alphabet, which are of frequent occurrence in the Catacombs, as signs suggestive of Him who revealed Himself, both in the Old Testament and in the New,§§ as "alpha and omega, the first and the last, the beginning and the end, who is, and who was, and who is to come, the Almighty." In all these instances we are tolerably secure from error in the interpretation which we have assigned to each particular symbol, since we have been guided more or less immediately by the authority of Holy Scripture or of very ancient tradition. The monogram, too, in all its several varieties, whether rudely scratched on the mortar, or elaborately carved or painted, and bedecked with jewels and other ornaments, cannot be misunderstood; whether, as some suppose, there was an apostolical tradition that this was the sign wherewith the servants of God were sealed upon their foreheads, of which St. John speaks in the Apocalypse, or whether (as might well be) it was adopted by the mere natural instinct of the Christians themselves, it was manifestly used to denote the name of Christ, of whose first two letters it was composed. We cannot doubt, also, but that it was the more acceptable to the early Christians from its containing, in a hidden form, the sacred figure of the cross; a figure of which they would hardly venture at that time to make a more open display in places where inquiring Heathens or half-instructed catechumens might see it, and, being scandalised perhaps at this symbol of a cruel and ignominious death, be turned away from the faith; yet a figure wherein they gloried, wherewith they never ceased to sign themselves, which they recognised in all the works of nature and of art, and loved to trace in the mysterious histories of the older covenant. We may be sure, therefore, that they would wish to repeat the sacred symbol wherever they could, to have it often before their eyes; and this is the most ancient form under which it is any where found; nor is there any reason for supposing that in this form it was not used from the very earliest times. Certainly the notion that the monogram was first invented after the vision of Constantine is sufficiently disproved by the antiquity of

\* Psalm cvi. 39.

† Mark vi. 48, 53. See Bede in loc. book ii. c. 52.

‡ Tobias vi. 8, 9.

§ 1 Pet. iii. 20.

|| John i. 9.

¶ Clem. Alexandr. and St. Cyprian *adv. Jud.* n. xx. p. 27, ed. Oxon.

‡‡ Apoc. ii. 1; xxi. 23.

§§ Isaiah xli. 4. Apoc. i. 8; xxi. 13.

\* Fabretti, p. 574.

† Vol. ii. p. 280.

‡ Æn. vi. 232.

§ Diogenes Laertius, *Vit. Phil.*

|| Jer. xl. 19.

many of the graves upon which it is found in the Catacombs, though we can scarcely err in referring the following example, taken together with the words which accompany it, to that period: "*In hoc vinces, XP. Sinforia et filius.*"

Of many other symbols the signification is more doubtful, or, at any rate, the authority which assigned them that signification may be more freely called in question. The peacock, for example, which is engraved upon the tombstone of one Aurelia Proba, buried in the cemetery of San Callisto, in the year 360, and paintings of which may still be seen in most perfect preservation on the roof of one of the chapels in the Catacomb of Sta. Priscilla, has been supposed by some to be a conventional substitute for the phoenix, which, as every one knows, was a favourite type of the resurrection with the early Christian writers; I can find no ancient authority, however, for supposing that it was ever confounded with the peacock, or that it bore any resemblance to that bird; and one would rather have expected that any pictorial representation of it would contain at least some reference to the fabulous story of its rising out of its own ashes. Others therefore, arguing by the mere light of reason, would interpret it as a type of Divine Providence, the thousand eyes of its beautiful tail being an apt figure of the all-seeing presence of God; but here, too, the interpretation lacks ancient authority. Another writer\* pronounces it to be a type of penitence, which sounds strange enough to us, who are used to look upon it rather as a type of the devil, or at least of pride and vainglory; he refers his readers to Epiphanius, but I have not succeeded in verifying the reference, though it must be confessed that Arringhi† quotes a sermon of St. Antony of Padua to the same effect. St. Jerome and others understand a peacock to be "the speckled bird, the bird dyed throughout," to which the Lord's inheritance is compared in the prophecies of Jeremiah;‡ and of course, therefore, it may have been used in the same way as a type of the Christian Church; but on the whole, it seems most probable that it was intended to signify the resurrection of the body, not only because it was used by the Heathen as an emblem of immortality in the ceremonies of an apotheosis, letting one fly from the funeral pile on which the body of the deceased person was to be consumed, but also because the ancients believed that its flesh was not liable to corruption. St. Augustine§ tells us that he had often heard this said; and one day, when a peacock was set before him for dinner at some house in Carthage, he begged that a portion of the breast might be laid aside, that he might try the experiment; at the end of a month he saw it again, and it shewed no symptoms of putrefaction, and even at the end of a year he says it was only much reduced in size, and very dry. He goes on to use this fact as a proof that the body of man may have been so created as to be capable of an eternal existence even amid the flames of hell: and most probably, therefore, the early Christians represented this bird in their cemeteries to remind them of, or rather to testify their belief in, that resurrection of the body, concerning which the Apostle had written, "It is sown in corruption, it shall rise in incorruption."

Another of these emblems, whose meaning is at first sight doubtful, is the stag, which was engraved on some of the cemeterial lamps, and painted also on the walls of the Catacombs of St. Agnes and others; but when we see in another of the subterranean paintings, of later date yet still very ancient, the same stag drinking at one of the four streams which flow from the mountain whereon Jesus stands (and which are the four heads into which the river that went out to water Paradise was divided, *i. e.* the four Gospels whereby the Church is watered with the streams of heavenly doctrine), we feel certain that in both instances alike, the purpose of the artist was to call to mind the language of the royal Psalmist,|| "As the hart panteth after Thee, O God." Moreover, St. Jerome, Venerable Bede, and other interpreters of Holy Scripture, tell us that the

stag was in a special manner understood of the Apostles and principal doctors of the Church.\*

I omit many other emblems which might be mentioned; some, because they are more rarely found, such as the representation of a human foot or feet,† which seems to denote the close of the pilgrimage of life, according to those words of the Apostle, "I have finished my course;" others, such as the Good Shepherd, and portraits of men and women in the attitude of prayer, because they will naturally demand our attention when we come to speak of the paintings with which the chapels of the Catacombs are adorned. Others also, belonging peculiarly to the graves of the martyrs, will require a special investigation by themselves. At present I will conclude this letter by observing, that the Christians by no means confined the use of these symbols to the ornamenting of their graves; on the contrary, Clemens Alexandrinus‡ commends the custom of engraving such emblems as the dove, the fish, the ship, and the anchor, upon Christian rings; and Tertullian§ and St. Jerome|| bear witness to the practice of having representations of the Good Shepherd and of the holy Apostles engraven upon Christian cups; just as we learn from Cicero,¶ that the followers of Epicurus were wont to have the picture of that philosopher upon their rings and their cups. We find them also upon many of the lamps which were used in the Catacombs, and which are still preserved.

[To be continued.]

#### ON ROOD-SCREENS.

##### THEIR REAL HISTORY AND MODERN ORIGIN.

MR. RAMBLER.—It has been objected to the arguments I urged against the revival of rood-screens, that I had given no *history* of them, and the author of this objection has made an effort to supply this deficiency by furnishing, not a history of rood-screens generally, but a record of certain cases in which they have been destroyed and rebuilt in France, together with the opinions of certain French antiquaries who have protested against the *barbarism* of destroying these venerable relics of other days. As it is quite clear that such statements are in no sense of the word a real history of the matter, I will lay before your readers a few hints towards a real account of the rise, progress, and decay of the use of rood-lofts; first premising that the reclamations of the French archaeologists against their destruction are generally based on no religious grounds whatever, but may be paralleled by the proceedings of scores of archaeological and antiquarian writers and associations in England, who have no more sympathy with the religion of the middle ages than they have with the religion of the Chinese.

It is asserted, then, by Mr. Pugin and others, that the low railings before the altar, now in general use throughout the vast majority of Catholic churches, are a Protestant invention. The truth, however, is, that in early times the sanctuary was separated off from the rest of the church, not by a lofty rood-screen, but by this very low breast-wall or low railings (*cancelli*), which, far from being Protestant inventions, are anterior to the lofty screens. These latter seem to have been introduced about the tenth or eleventh century. The reason of their introduction is thus given by the Abbé Pascal in his *Liturgie Catholique*, art. Jubé: "We have said that there were sometimes several ambos in the same church, but generally they stood between the choir and the nave. These erections, in wood or in stone, did not entirely separate those two parts of the church. But slightly elevated, and scarcely able to contain six or seven persons, they did not occupy a considerable space. *This style lasted till the tenth or eleventh century*; but, by that time, the foundations accepted by the churches having become numerous, the clergy were obliged to remain longer in the choir, on account of the compelled prolongation of the offices; the

\* Bottari.

† Tom. ii. p. 613.

‡ xii. 9.

§ De Civ. Dei, l. xxi. cc. 4, 7.

|| Ps. xli. 1.

\* In a future No. we shall present our readers with several of the most interesting illustrations of these early Christian symbols.

† Lupi, p. 70.

‡ Lib. iii. Pædag.

§ De Pud. c. 3.

|| Comment. in Jon. c. 4.

¶ De Fla. lib. v. init.



simple enclosure, breast-high, whether of balustrades or solid, was replaced by high walls, destined to shelter from cold those persons who were detained there by the nature of their functions. Then were established those long and lofty tribunes known by the name of the rood-loft."

Before this, then, the choir was separated from the nave by a low railing, and in the middle of it, or at one side, was the *ambo*, from which the deacon read the Gospel: when, however, the lofty screens were substituted for the low rails, the *ambo* was transferred to the top of the screen, and ultimately became the rood-loft. A most interesting example of the primitive arrangement is still to be seen in the Church of San Clemente, at Rome, which by an ancient tradition is said to stand on the site of the house of St. Clement, the fellow-labourer of St. Paul. This church was founded by Constantine; in 772 it was restored by Pope Adrian the First; and the choir was repaired in 880 by Pope John the Eighth. Here the old low marble inclosure still remains, bearing the monogram of John VIII., and is, therefore, as old as the ninth century. At the sides of the inclosure, which fills up a considerable portion of the nave, are the *ambones*, or marble pulpits, which are among the most exquisite specimens of ancient art now existing.\* The high and close screens do not, then, seem to have been introduced in consequence of any particular increase of faith and reverence, but simply because at that time much more spacious churches began to be erected; and therefore the clergy, who also had now to remain longer in choir, needed some better protection from the cold. These high screens have, in fact, nothing to do with the altar, and were only introduced for the sake of the clergy, to screen them from the cold, and, as Durandus tells us, from the sight of the people. He says in his *Rationale*, lib. i. 35, 36:—"The third (screen, which separates the clergy from the people) had its origin from this circumstance, that in the primitive Church the peribolus—that is, the wall that surrounds the choir—was not made more than breast high, as is still (1286), to be seen in certain churches; and this was done, that the people, seeing the clergy singing, might thence derive a good example. Nevertheless, at this day, a screen or wall is commonly suspended, or interposed, between the clergy and the people, that they may not see each other, as if the words, *Averte oculos tuos ne videant vanitatem*, &c. were a positive injunction." From this it is clear that a low screen, or breastwall, which did not obscure the view, formed the original separation between the choir and the nave, and the high screen was of more recent introduction, intended simply to screen off the clergy from the sight of the laity; for Durandus says nothing about its being intended reverently to screen off the altar.

This view, that the high rood-screen has nothing to do with the altar, is confirmed by the fact, that it is found, I believe, only in those countries where, as in England, France, and part of Germany, the high altar is at the extreme east end of the church, with the choir between it and the people. In Italy, and other places where a church is arranged on the ancient plan, with the choir behind the altar, we find usually (at least in monastic churches) a curtain or screen on either side of the altar, concealing the choir from the people: but there is no screen between the altar and the people except the low *cancelli*. This is the arrangement prescribed in the *Ceremoniale Clericorum Regularium Minorum* (approved by the Congregation of Rites), pars I. cap. vii. *De ornatu Ecclesie*, &c., and *De Structura nostrarum Ecclesiarum*:—"Let the choir be enclosed from the altar part by walls of wood or stone, or other material, so that the clergy cannot be seen by the laity: and either wall should have its door level with the area of the altar. Let there be an enclosure, or rails, around the altar, that the celebrant and ministers be not disturbed by the gathering of the people, in performing the Divine offices. Yet they shall be low and dwarf, so that the Eucharist may be administered to the people, and the candles and palms, or branches, be distributed." From what has

been adduced, it thus seems clear, that the high screens were invented in comparatively later times, in order to screen off, not the altar, but the clergy, from the sight of the people, and to protect them from the cold. The fact that the altar was also hidden from view was only an accident. These screens having been at first introduced into cathedral, monastic, and collegiate churches, which were far the most numerous, they were afterwards, perhaps for the sake of uniformity, introduced with some modifications into the smaller churches, though even these seem often to have had several clerks attached to them, and thus there was some ground for introducing screens even into them. It may be questioned, however, whether it would be easy to bring forward, at least in England, where rood-screens are found more plentifully than perhaps in any other country, any instance of a rood-screen earlier than the early English period. On the other hand, some Gothic churches may be found in which there is no appearance of a screen having been erected. There is, for instance, no screen in the Gothic churches at Nuremberg; and, in the absence of proof to the contrary, it will be difficult to believe that the Protestants pulled down the rood-screen, while they left shrines and relics untouched, and still keep candles and crucifixes on the altars, and lamps still burning before the place where the blessed Sacrament once was.

At the church of St. Lawrence there is no screen, but the rood still remains, supported on an arched beam, which spans the church at the commencement of the choir. In many English churches also (as at Little Malvern) there still exists the old rood-beam, or traces of its former existence, where evidently no screen was ever erected. That the old *cancelli* were low railings, and that their use was to prevent the people from coming too near the altar, is also plain from other old writers. Thus Walafridus Strabo says: "They seem to be called *cancelli*, because they are composed of smaller columns; for larger columns and the larger bases are called *cancra*: or they are called *cancelli*, from the lower part of the arm, which is called *αγκων* in Greek. For very many were only built so high as to allow persons to lean upon them with their elbows." Whatever may be thought of this derivation, two things are clear; first, that the *cancelli* were small columns; and secondly, that the screen they formed was so low that people could lean on it with their elbows; and that this was their ordinary height is plain from Strabo's endeavouring to derive their name from that circumstance. This was in the ninth century. Walafridus died in 849, and yet we are told that these low rails are Protestant inventions.

As to the restoration of these screens being a natural consequence of the revival of Catholic faith and reverence, it is worth observing, that among the most zealous advocates for their restoration are certain Protestant ministers of the Establishment, who even declare, falsely no doubt, that they converted Mr. Pugin himself to a love of rood-screens. Many of these, however, are not by any means noted for their love of the Catholic Church. Their predecessors also, in the reign of Charles I., endeavoured to restore these screens, and many now remain which were put up at that time. But they are not the only Protestants who admire and wish to restore these screens. There is a certain chapel just outside Cambridge, on the Huntingdon road, attached to a Dissenters' cemetery. This chapel, which is very small, is built in the Gothic style, in the form of a Greek cross, boasts not of one, but of four screens, one to each arm of the cross, leaving a square opening in the middle,—a piece of excess which reminds one of the three morning guns fired from Tilbury Fort, in Sheridan's *Critic*.

The Abbé Pascal, though himself artistically an admirer of rood-screens, thus expresses himself on the subject of their disuse, urging the very same point which I have before stated:—"The demolition of rood-lofts is commonly enough regretted; but we shall remark, as regards this, that at the epoch when ambos, or rood-lofts, were erected, there were very important reasons for their use, which now no longer exist. Thus, the office is no longer sung at night, nor even by day, chiefly since the foundations have disappeared: faith, far more lively in those days, had no need of being fed by the pomp of ceremonies. Behind those massive erections,

\* These marble pulpits will shortly be made more familiar to the English lover of art, by some charmingly executed coloured lithographs which we have lately seen, and which will form a portion of the illustrations of Mr. D. Wyatt's forthcoming work on Mosaic.—Ed. Rambler.

which completely shut out the view of the sanctuary, pressed a gathering crowd, who could hardly hear the chant of the holy Canticles. At the epoch we are speaking of, the mysteries of the Liturgy were not known by the common people; the books of Hours for the use of the faithful did not contain the Ordinary of the Mass. A translation into the vulgar tongue of the Canon of the Mass would have been regarded as a profanation, in the etymological sense of the term. The sanctuary of the present day has no screens: all is open. When the mystery of Christian worship came to be exposed to the broad day, how could men persevere in hiding the sanctuary and the priest with a thick screen of wood or stone? Christian art may uncontradicted deplore the loss of many of these rood-lofts; but it must not be forgotten, that the suppression of these fabrics, more or less valuable for their design, is but a necessary effect of the causes which we have just pointed out."

Your obedient servant, X.

#### THE RIGHT OF FREE DISCUSSION.

To the Editor of the Rambler.

SIR,—As all the letters in the alphabet will speedily be engaged in the rood-screen controversy, I hasten to request you to allow me, the last, and perhaps the least, to protest against the idea which I see has been started, that the topic is not one fitted for public discussion, because it is semi-theological, and because Dr. Wiseman has recently authorised the erection of a screen in St. George's church. It appears to me, that every person, be he who he may, ecclesiastic or layman, has an unquestionable right to publish and defend any opinion whatever that he pleases on those theological subjects which are not already ruled by the Church herself, and that the attempt to stifle any such discussion is pregnant with mischief to the well-being of the Catholic Church. Provided we observe the laws of Christian charity in our controversies, I see no reason whatever why the liberty thus ever claimed by individual Catholics should be abridged, especially at a time when the Church in England is rising to a position which she has never before attained since the changes of the sixteenth century.

Allow me also to remind those who would answer arguments by the alleging an imaginary authority against them, that Dr. Wiseman himself has given the sanction of his distinguished name to the principle of free discussion, even when opinions are upheld most opposed to those of the Bishop of the district in which the controversy is carried on. In authorising the publication of the many theological articles which have appeared for several years past in the *Dublin Review*, his Lordship has approved both of the treatment of theological questions by laymen and of the advocacy of artistico-theological views directly in opposition to those of his predecessor in the London district, and who was known to disapprove most strongly of those views themselves. What, for instance, could be a more determined advocacy of the right of free discussion, than Mr. Pugin's two well-known articles on "The State of Ecclesiastical Architecture?" If we may not argue against screens because a screen has just been erected at St. George's (although with the very same episcopal sanction a church has just been erected at Fulham *without* a screen), what shall we say to Mr. Pugin's criticism upon the new Catholic church at Islington, and upon the ecclesiastical authorities who approved of what he maintained to be an utter abomination, and a substitution of Protestantism for Catholicism? I do not agree with all that Mr. Pugin wrote in those articles; still less do I like his fierce denunciations and unqualified censures of those who differ from himself; but I shall ever honour him as having done good service to the cause of truth and freedom in thus maintaining the right of every individual to the expression of his own personal views.—I am, &c. Z.

#### THE SISTINE CHAPEL.

To the Editor of the Rambler.

SIR,—Allow me to correct a singular error into which

a correspondent of the *Tablet* ("T. W. M.") has fallen in his last article on rood-screens. In his zeal for enlisting—of all people in the world—the Pope (!) in favour of rood-screens, he says that none but ecclesiastics are admitted within the screen of the Sistine chapel. The real fact is, that the Sistine screen is used for no purpose whatever except to exclude women! Any one who has been in the habit of assisting at the beautiful services in that celebrated chapel could inform "T. W. M." that the portion within the screen is frequently crowded with laymen of all sorts, and in all costumes, military, naval, and civil. The last time I was there, I was myself admitted within the screen by a Major or Colonel Somebody (an Englishman by the way) all flaming in the scarlet and gold of a soldier's uniform.—I am, &c. B. B.

#### A FRENCH ARCHÆOLOGIST ON ROOD-SCREENS.

To the Editor of the Rambler.

SIR,—Having followed with much attention the discussion respecting the revival of rood-screens in the pages of the *Rambler*, it has appeared to me that the following extract from M. Cochet's work on the churches of the arrondissement of Dieppe\* might be interesting to such of your readers as are giving the matter their consideration, as serving to shew the opinion of some of the French archæologists upon the origin and use of chancel-screens. If the statement here advanced be correct, the importance attached to them at present by some, as the necessary symbolical expression of Christian doctrine, and the necessary accompaniment and preservative of Christian reverence, would seem somewhat fanciful. Most readily confessing myself ignorant of the historical details of the question, and open to conviction if having a mistaken bias on the subject, I must earnestly protest (and I think, in so doing, I am expressing the feelings of many,) against any begging of the question, as if the supporters of the revival of rood-screens were necessarily taking the most reverential and Catholic view; in short, against any *prima facie* identification of the revival of certain architectural forms with a revival of purer and sounder Catholic feeling;—a species of revival, by the way, which, as predicated of the Church, appears, to say the least of it, to be something novel and strange.

Either rood-screens have the importance attached to them by some, in which case they should be handed down to us, like other essential parts of a Christian Church, by an unbroken traditional practice, and not require a learned and historical inquiry for the appreciation of their necessity; or they have not this importance, and are mere antiquarian remains, possessing, of course, the interest which must ever attach to whatever has at any time been the outward form of any of the varying accompaniments of the unvarying worship of the holy Catholic Church. But it will not do argue in two ways at one time; to tell the adversaries of screens to be silent till they know a little more of history and architecture; and at another time to hold up hands in horror, as if the removal of a screen was something very near akin to the desecration or demolition of an altar. It cannot be at one and the same time a learned question and one so nearly allied to essentials. Your obedient servant, O.

The following is the extract above referred to:

"Let us leave these details of sculpture, to occupy our attention with the most beautiful object of art which this church [of Arques] possesses, and which is one of the wonders which the classical style has produced in our country; we speak of the stone rood-screen (*jubé*) which separates the choir from the nave. On the portal side it presents an arcade of three arches, supported by six

\* We have for some time been intending to introduce M. L'Abbé Cochet's book to our readers, as a valuable addition to the ecclesiastical archæology of France. M. Cochet is Correspondent of the Committee of Arts and Monuments, Member of the Royal Academy of Rouen, of the Archæological Academy of Belgium, of the Societies of Antiquaries of Normandy and Picardy, of the Departmental Commissions of Antiquities and Archives of the Lower Seine, of the Societies of Emulation of Rouen and Liege, of the French Society of Caen, &c. Apart from any opinion the Abbé may hold on the subject of rood-screens, his work will be found a very interesting account of the churches of the district which he describes, learned, minute, and agreeably written. It has also a few fair lithographic illustrations.—Ed. Rambler.



Corinthian columns intermixed with empty niches. The cornice is in the antique style, and the balustrade which crowns it is flanked with Ionic columns. This enclosure is Grecian, while the baluster facing the altar is Gothic, having carved work of large fern-leaves.

"The staircase conducting to the rood-loft is at the south end; it consists of a pretty little spiral tower, having three rows of Ionic, Corinthian, and Composite pilasters. It is really the most beautiful staircase we are acquainted with, next to that of Saint Maclon at Rouen. Some persons assert that they have read the name of the Duc de Mayenne cut in the stone of this rood-screen, as if this head of the Ligne had come to set his own signature to this Catholic work; nevertheless, we are convinced that this screen is of a later date than the Ligne, and that it was constructed between 1600 and 1620, at the same time with the belfry.

"At the first glance, one is half-inclined to reproach this elegant screen with shutting up the choir, hiding the altar, and masking the view of the church; but upon consideration it appears so beautiful, that we feel disposed to forgive it every thing; and one is even angry with M. l'Abbé Lucet, the Curé of Arques, who, in the year 1820, thought of pulling it down.

"Screens were formerly a very common ornament of our churches; there was one at St. Ouen, at St. Lawrence, and at St. Maclon of Rouen; at St. Jacques\* and at St. Remy† of Dieppe; at Sainte-Trinité‡ of Fécamp; at Notre Dame of Etretat,§ as also at Notre Dame of Bayeux, at Notre Dame of Amiens, at St. Pierre of Louvain, at St. Etienne du Mont, and at the Metropolitan Church of Rouen. Arques and Moulins-eaux, however, are the only churches in the diocese which have preserved, in their antique form, these venerable remains of the old Catholic liturgy.

"Let it be here permitted us to explain, in a few words, the origin and use of 'jubés' in our churches.

"According to those most learned in liturgical matters, what we now call a 'jubé' was formerly called the 'ambo.' Some derive this name from a Greek word, signifying *elevation*; others from the Latin verb '*ambire*,' signifying to circulate round; for the first 'jubés' were isolated, like the pulpits of some churches.

"The ambo or 'jubé' being designed for preaching and reading, there is no cause for wonder at the elevation given to it, and the situation allotted to it in Christian churches. We even see in the Old Testament that Esdras, when he desired to read the law of Moses to the people, placed himself on a platform of wood, which raised him above all. Amongst ourselves, the recommendation given by the Bishop in ordering lectors is well known: '*Dum legitis, in alto ecclesie loco stetis, ut ab omnibus audiamini.*' (*Pontificale de Ordinatio Lect.*)

"The Church, desiring that the inferior clerks should shew a very marked deference for the Bishops and priests, the lectors never began to read during the Office without asking the blessing of the celebrant in these words, '*Jube, Domne, benedicere.*' This formula, which is always made use of before the singing of the Gospel and at the Office of Nocturns, has still been preserved by some preachers. Now and then some are to be seen who, upon appearing in the pulpit, ask for the blessing of him who presides over the assembly of the faithful.

"The people, struck so frequently with the word 'Jube,' ended by applying it to the ambo itself, from which the Holy Scriptures were read. Thus at Rheims the name of 'Pretiosa' has been given to the place where the martyrology is read at Prime, because the reading is concluded by the verse, '*Pretiosa in conspectu Domini.*' At the Cathedral of Rouen and at Notre Dame of Caudebec, the name 'Viri Galilæi' was given to the stone-gallery where two cantors intoned that response at the station of the feast of the Ascension. At Beauvais the name of 'Gloria, laus' was given to the tribune placed at one of the gates of the city, where the choir-boys sang the verse 'Gloria, laus'

at the procession on Palm-Sunday. The place where canons meet has been in like manner called the 'Chapter,' from the daily reading there of a chapter of the canonical rules; the Masses for the dead are called Masses of 'Requiem,' from the introit beginning with that word; and to give quite a local reason for vulgar designations, the people of Dieppe call the burial of a child a '*Landate*,' on account of the first word of a Psalm sung on those occasions.

"The 'jubés,' which at first were but tribunes of more or less elevation, but isolated, as is indicated by the etymology of the word 'ambo,' took a larger development in the middle ages, when the fervour of our ancestors founded long and frequent offices; the 'jubé' was then made use of to shut in the choir, and thus shelter the ecclesiastics from the cold; backs were added to the 'jubé,' which, crowning the stalls, gave to some choirs the appearance of an enclosure, separate from the rest of the church. These great constructions required staircases of greater or less height, sometimes spiral, sometimes concealed in the columns; and, in order to reach them, ecclesiastics vested in their sacred ornaments must have required more time than heretofore. And we also find that the use of the original 'jubés' became less and less frequent. As the Latin tongue also was no longer understood by the people, this became an additional reason for frequently transferring the readings to the middle of the choir. As they were generally longer than formerly, a pulpit was finally placed in the nave, whence the faithful could be more conveniently instructed.

"It was not, however, thought fit altogether to abandon the 'jubés;' they were used on great solemnities, and we have some reasons to believe that the distance which separated them from the altar in cathedrals, and their difficult staircases, have been the means of obtaining for us those beautiful 'Proses' which give time for the deacon to prepare for the Gospel. At Rome they only make use of the 'jubé' on great occasions; and with the exception of the Gospel on solemn days, nothing else is there chanted, except the genealogies at Christmas and Epiphany, and the Lamentations of Jeremiah in Holy Week. The diocesan breviary supposes, however, that the last lesson of the nocturnal office will be read there. In this case, the following is the blessing given to the lector: '*Super montem excelsum ascende tu, qui evangelizas Sion.*' (Isa. xl. 9.)

"There existed at Rouen, in the last century, a custom recalling quite the first ages. The 'jubé' was used for preaching on the 1st of February every year, being the day of the feast of St. Severus. The reliquary of this holy Bishop of Avranches, now to be seen in the Museum of the same city, was that day exposed to the veneration of the Catholic people. The preacher on the rood-loft of the cathedral, having by him the holy relics surrounded with a blaze of lights, thence distributed to the people the bread of the word of God. After that, says an old religious calendar, the reliquary was lowered for the people to kiss it.\*

"The rood-screen of St. Maclon of Rouen must have been used for a similar purpose; for in the building register we find that on great solemnities the reliquaries were exposed there, and the people passed under the great relics. Abundant offerings were made during the octaves; and the collection for the relics generally forms by no means the smallest item in the receipts of the ancient buildings.

"At present the use of rood-screens is entirely lost amongst us: they are no longer any thing more in our churches than a *grande inutilité*, which we excuse in consideration of the grace and beauty of their forms. As early as the last century, people had already ceased to comprehend or to use them; and in those countries where they were not demolished, they were at least devoted to another purpose,—for example, they were used as organ-lofts. This is evidently the reason for which the two most beautiful remaining ones have been preserved."

\* Taken down by Marnigon, a carpenter, in 1695, after the bombardment.

† Broken by the Huguenots in 1562.

‡ Demolished about the year 1803 by Morillon, a master-mason, by the orders of the authorities of the church.

§ Destroyed in 1778, under the direction of the Archdeacon of Grand Caux, Robin des Bouillons.

\* We are indebted for this notice on the origin and use of rood-screens to the kindness of the Abbé Malais, curé of the church of St. Martin, who is specially engaged in liturgical studies. Some curious details upon this subject may be read in the learned work of Thiers, curé of Champ Rond, on the 'jubés' of our Church."

### ON THE CONNEXION BETWEEN ELECTRICITY AND THE CHOLERA.

THE nature of light has at present, from some of its recently discovered properties, created a deep interest in the philosophic mind. It is daily exciting increased attention and earnest inquiry on the part of all who derive pleasure from an investigation which may not only correct erroneous views in science, but substitute for them those sound principles which are based on the concurrent testimony of experimental facts, and which may be productive of some important practical benefit to society. Deferring for another opportunity the historical progress of our acquired knowledge on this interesting subject, from the days of Pythagoras to the present time, we shall proceed to the more immediate object of our discussion.

When the Omnipotent Creator of the universe at his word called *light* into being, it was not simply to bless us with the beauties of vision, the enchantment of the surrounding landscape,—but to make light the incessantly active universal agent for the perfection of all his mighty works, in the animal, vegetable, and mineral kingdoms. Thus, then, life in its every form,—growth, maturity, and beauty,—is subservient to this all-powerful agency. By it our physiological changes are continuously accomplished. We absorb, in every breath we draw, a portion of this divine agency; it renovates our blood by the beautiful alternations from red to purple (the arterial and venous); in succession producing, by electrical action, circulation; generating animal heat, so essential to the duration of life, and affording us the delightful sensations of congenial warmth. It would seem that every act of volition, every movement we make, is governed by its influence; every organic function of our delicate and complex system exerts itself with like obedience to the consummate power of light, not only physically, but even (in a measure) intellectually, through the medium of our cerebral as well as sensorial nerves. Light is within us, and pervades us and all matter so intensely, that it may be yet found that our quiescent state of sleep is but afforded us by a temporary modification of the magnetic action of light on our nerves directly connected with the brain. Thus, through the immense bounty of an all-wise Providence, this sublime agency of light appears to relax, or suspend for prescribed alternating periods, the vigilant exercise of our immortal spirit, that, by the replenished physical strength of the “mortal coil” in which it is enveloped, it may but the better perform the needful purposed duties for which our creation was designed. We now with deference offer our definition of this powerful agency, and its method of operating on the human frame.

Light when *occult* in all bodies is passive or *neutral*, but when its elements are separated by friction, or other exciting powers, light then forms the two electricities, *positive* and *negative*; and these act distinctly and separately, with opposing forces, in effecting the composition and decomposition exercised through our nerves and organs of respiration, circulation, digestion, and muscular action, on the perfection and regular equilibrium of which our health and life depend. When the unemployed *residue* of these two electricities again unite, they neutralise each other, forming *occult light*, till they are next called from the laboratory of nature, by some exciting cause, to perform the grand and sublime functions for which they are designed.

With these preliminary observations, we venture to call the attention of the reader to the consideration of electrical influences in promoting in our atmosphere the generation of malignant epidemics.

When, in 1832, Asiatic Cholera first arrived at Sunderland, Dr. Greenhow of Shields observed in his report that, shortly before it appeared, the atmosphere displayed a very high state of electrical excitation, giving incessant discharges of *silent lightning*; shooting stars were unusually numerous, and the aurora borealis assumed a distinguished splendour during the entire season. Mr. Orton, then a surgeon of the 34th regiment, proved by a mass of evidence that the cholera is occasioned by a certain electrical state of the atmosphere (the negative); and Dr. Heynes made similar observa-

tions in reference to the epidemic fever of 1800-10, and this has been confirmed by Drs. Lind and Adams, and other eminent medical authorities. In India there were great and sudden alternations of temperature; the weather was cloudy and cool, although it was the period of the hot and dry season, yet the air was as moist as in the monsoon.

From these authorities, to which we could add many others, and amongst them Mr. Lithead on Electricity, it appears conclusive that the *negative* electrical state of the atmosphere induces the production of cholera; and we infer that, from the direction in which the negative electric current conveying the miasm of cholera proceeds, from the east to the north-western point leading to the polar regions within the arctic circle (the proper seat of the magnetic power),—we consider it *may be* to discharge in those regions the *surplus of negative* electricity, which had been withdrawn by the previous action of the aurora borealis and the sheet lightning, which is unaccompanied by thunder; for thunder always, and only, results from the reunion of the positive and negative electricities in their due proportion to neutralise each other.

Professor Faraday has fully proved that negative electricity and the magnetic power are identical; and it appears by the *Globe* of the 27th of July last, that from the *negative* state of the atmosphere at St. Petersburg, pending the cholera at present there, the magnets were deprived of their power, those which usually supported 80lbs. weight not holding more than 13lbs., and in districts where the cholera abated, the magnets *gradually* resumed their power of sustaining the extent of 60lbs. It was also observed that thunder-storms and fires from lightning were numerous at Petersburg on the first appearance of cholera on the present visit of that malignant disease. May we not infer that this unnatural state of the atmosphere, surcharged with negative electricity, acts on our organs of respiration, in conjunction with the miasm of impure or vitiated localities, where noxious effluvia abound, from the exhalations arising from stagnant water, cesspools, and noisome sewers, for in the immediate vicinity of such localities, the cholera, in its former visits, made the most fearful havoc on human life.

The symptoms of cholera appear to be nearly as follows:—nausea, derangement of the digestive organs, diarrhoea, emetic discharges from the stomach, dyscratic changes in the state of the arterial blood, which assumes a darker colour than the venous blood, increasing in intensity, giving to the victim a notable blue appearance; great reduction of animal heat, producing slow circulation of blood, which becomes viscid and stagnant, terminating (when fatal) in collapse and death. Now this corresponds with what might be expected from an undue absorption by the blood of an excess of nitrogen and hydrogen through the agency of negative electricity, by which supercarbonisation is induced, the carbon being unable to pass off from the deficiency of oxygen needful to effect its discharge (as carbonic acid gas) by respiration. Thus the blood becomes thick, and the animal heat (which the oxygenation of the arterial blood usually affords) is rapidly diminished from the want of the regular supply of oxygen, *which the action of positive electricity can alone effect*. Thence it becomes necessary to restore the equilibrium by affording to the diseased system a repletion of oxygen, which may be done by administering to the patient an improved atmosphere with an increased percentage (from 5 to 7 per cent) of oxygen gas, at the same time keeping up a supply of positive electricity (the patient's bed being insulated), by which means the animal heat will be immediately increased, the blood will become thin as usual, the circulation will be restored, and with oxygenised liquids and friction, the returning health of the invalid, it may be confidently hoped, will be thereby (under Providence) restored.

However unable we are to conceal our apprehensions that the desolating visitor, cholera, approaches our shores, we confidently rely that great and important benefits in mitigation and cure will be derived from the sanitary enactment now passing the upper house of Parliament, from the protective and remedial measures about to be adopted under it by the Metropolitan Sani-



tary Commission, whose labours are incessant; and we are satisfied that our posterity in after ages will bless the name of the noble lord (Morpeth), by whose untiring patience, and incomparable perseverance against a host of opposing difficulties, this great act for the public benefit has been achieved. ALPHA.

### Reviews.

*Journal of Dramatic Art and Literature*, edited by Dr. H. T. Röscher. (*Jahrbücher für dramatische Kunst und Literatur*, ed. von Röscher). Berlin. London, Thimm.

GERMANY, the country created, as it were, for learning, writing, and research, has produced all kinds of fruit in her literary garden, whether grave philosophy, gay lofty lyrics, or happy idylls;—fruit that has refreshed and is frequently refreshing us with its grateful flavours. When the literary string of Germany's lyre lay broken during a long period, embracing a thirty and a seven years' war, and constant struggles had robbed a nation and its gentler spirits of their inward repose, no genius could flourish. At last a man appeared and tuned afresh the Germanic lyre, and sung, like a bard of old, of things that the world had lost and would care for. He sung like a sage who wished that his hearers should inherit the most precious that had accumulated within his bosom. He sowed, so to say, good seed, and it fell upon fertile land. This man was Lessing. Full of learning and of sound taste, he sifted, with a critical and experienced hand, both the language and the forms in which the thoughts of the Teutonic nation might find their fittest embodiment.

Lessing worked his reforms in all departments of letters. Theology and philosophy, poetry, archaeology, and art, the drama and criticism, equally shared his attention. It is not our intention here to weigh all the capacities of his gigantic mind; all we desire is, to remind our readers, that it was Lessing who, by sound and good criticism in his *Dramaturgie*, and by his own productions, *Nathan der Weise*, *Minna von Barnhelm*, *Emilia Galotti*, expelled the bad taste which had planted a deep and poisonous element in German literature, through the imitation of the French school, in philosophy, poetry, and the drama. Lessing went back to the national resources of his own German language, old and rich, a mother of tongues; he at once perceived the error of his time, and the valuable mine he could work; but surrounded as he was by prejudice and mediocrity, he was placed in a most difficult position. With one blow of his powerful logical hand he could strike his antagonists out of the field, and he did so not only with a Goethe, but silenced with his arguments of satire and irony whole schools and sects. Lessing had established the true form of dramatic art by shewing, in his *Dramaturgie*, its fundamental elements in comparison with the principles of the ancients. He himself was perhaps too critical and too profound to embody his principles in compositions of his own. He knew this, and expressed it when he said that he had no productive dramatic talent; and yet his comedies abound with the most vigorous scenes, whilst his *Nathan* is much more a philosophico-theological poem than a drama, in which the virtues of wisdom and forbearance are earnestly taught. Lessing was, in short, the truest and noblest *Vorkämpfer* of German literature, the very keystone upon which modern German literature has been erected.

The *Romantische Schule* continued Lessing's labours; it was revived in all that is real poetry in the classical, Islandic, and Romanic tongues. The northern, southern, and eastern climes were equally explored, to procure every requisite element for the erection of so vast a building as the modern German poetry now is. Goethe, in his second part of *Faust*, has a grand picture of this time, in which he magically paints the birth, and growth, and grandeur of the German mind. The creation of *Homunculus* by Wagner, in this part of the tragedy, is this *Werdende*, and his adventures with *Faust das Entfaltende* of the German Letters.

The *Romantische Schule* embraced every element of philosophy, poetry, and art, and the dramatic and

critical substance. Friedrich Schlegel became the exponent of the new spirit in philosophy and languages, and in researches into the ancient drama; F. Wilhelm Schlegel in criticism and the history of the drama, and in ballad literature; Tieck in *Märchen*, in the drama, and in song; Wackenroder in art, in its purest poetical and most ideal forms; Fouqué in the elements of the Minnesang, in his poetical effusions, in the northern lore in his tales; Novalis in the development of the philosophical romantic ideal; Hoffman in the wild flight of fancy. We see in these men a constellation of stars, who enlarged by their studies and creations the circle of critical and productive inquiry which Lessing had first opened up to the world.

Friedrich Schlegel dived into the dramatic art of the Greeks. Wilhelm Schlegel, on the other hand, extended a picture of the drama in his *Vorlesungen*, in which the Italian, Spanish, French, and English dramas were expounded and compared, and in which the English drama obtained its high deserved rank. On the dramatic rock of Shakspeare, criticism was at once shipwrecked and safely landed. One of the many results of these critical essays of the romantic school in dramatic art was the translation of Shakspeare by Schlegel and Tieck. Undertaken by such ardent and poetical souls, it could have no other result than that which it attained. They intended to shew that their claims were rightly founded in Shakspeare; and they produced in consequence one of those *chefs-d'œuvre* of translation which are but too rare, because enthusiasm, and real knowledge, and the wish to produce a lasting work of art, not disfigured by any less noble views, is rarely found in these days. Tieck had early hinted in his *Dramaturgie* at the importance of the drama—of its being the true point into which, and through which, all the radii of a national, political, social, and poetical life must centre. How far all these critical labours, with their wide-reaching branches, may have influenced minds like Goethe and Schiller, in their grand creations, we cannot say. But we feel the manifestations of its influence in the dramatic masterpieces of *Goetz von Berlichingen*, *Egmont*, the *Jungfrau von Orleans*, *Wallenstein*, &c., which stand gloriously at the head of German dramatic art.

The great idea of Lessing was now accomplished. Germany had arrived, through the works of her great poets, at a station to which she could point with pride and satisfaction, having struggled and laboured hard for the noble result. The drama of our own time, on the other hand, stands in bad repute. It could neither be healthy nor develop under the yoke of a censorship, the shackles of which have for the last twenty years so heavily been lying on our German neighbours, though now at length shattered. Germany had long ago a right to demand freedom of thought and expression from her rulers. Her habits of self-command, and her intellectual attainments, had placed the German nation long ago beyond the times of tyrannical regulations. But the result of the censorship was the creation of a political school of writers, who bound themselves together, by a coincidence of genius, under the banner of *das junge Deutschland*; and they were systematically forced into bitter dissatisfaction by the *Polizei und Censurzwang*. It was a congregation of ardent spirits—Laube, Mundt, Wienberg, Gutzkow, Heine\*—dramatic in their very soul; but their writings wrecked on the sands of the censorship, and their spirits were broken in the dungeons of Prussian fortresses, or in exile from their fatherland. Dramatic art and its writers became thus literally dramatic—it gave birth to many a scene quite worthy to be acted on a stage.

The genius of the time was thus broken, and German dramatic art became vague and weak in the hands of such writers as Raupach, however great his dramatic abilities; the drama lost all its original boldness under the hands of Rückert—a poetic genius, great in his lyrics, unsurpassed in his rhyme, but without any true dramatic power. When in course of time the *Ketten der Censur* were heard to rattle, some of the young Hegelians burst forth with the long-cherished desire for the drama. We remember well the enthusiasm with which Prutz' *Moritz von Sachsen* was received, when

\* Vide F. Thimm's *History of German Literature*, p. 260.

it appeared on the stage. It was more than enthusiasm—it was greeted with actual triumph, because it expressed, though with circumscription, the national revolt against tyrannical oppression. Governments trembled; and a memorable decree was published by the enlightened King of Prussia, prohibiting that any member of the house of Prussia, however distant, should be introduced in any dramatic production. This was an atrocious act, committed by a government against the creative soul of an intelligent and enlightened nation.

The last dramatic production of Laube, the *Karlschüler*, was the forerunner of a vast political drama now acting in Germany—a tragedy that was at once performed in the streets of Berlin, Vienna, and Prague. To Frankfurt and its doings all parties look, for a happy solution of questions in which the future progress of politics, social life, and the fine arts are equally concerned.

The new periodical, the title of which we have placed at the head of our rapid review, makes its appearance, therefore, at a most appropriate time to assist the struggles, and to further the dramatic life, in the new era upon which it must now enter. It is a journal of which we have the highest expectations, edited as it is by Dr. F. Rötcher, one of the best-known names among German writers on æsthetics, of great learning and sound taste. Assisted as Dr. Rötcher will be by every dramatist of Germany, we may expect that his labours will be most valuable and welcome to every one interested in dramatic art.

The first volume contains, amongst others, the following articles: Mundt, "On the origin of the modern stage;" Hebbel, "On the style of the drama;" Dr. Bamberg, "On the dramatic literature of the French;" Dr. Boumann, "On the *Prometheus* of Æschylus;" Meyr, "On the historical drama;" Seidel, "On the present state of the stage;" Wehl supplies a statistical review of the more celebrated stages of Germany during the month of July 1847; Hiecke, "Thoughts on the characters in Schiller's *Wallenstein*;" Rötcher, "On the opera of the present day;" Salviati, "On the best forms of dramatic verse," &c. &c.

This, we hope, will sufficiently shew to our readers the character of the journal, and prove its best recommendation.

#### STEFFENS' ADVENTURES ON THE ROAD TO PARIS.

[Second notice.]

ONE of the most interesting and novel features in these *Adventures* is, the tales they tell of the minor incidents of warfare, in the plain, unvarnished, unprofessional language of the amateur soldier. It is difficult generally for a civilian to get at any thing like a true picture of such details. The notions and passions, the objects and sympathies, of the professed warrior are so far removed from those of every-day people, that one's imagination is blinded, and the overwhelming horrors and the petty disasters of a campaign are alike overlooked in the political or martial importance of the events narrated. The quiet, steady German Professor, however, tells his tale in a very different spirit. Patriotic and energetic in soul, and playing a not unimportant part in the liberation of his adopted land, he yet was so far from embracing the soldier's life with enthusiasm, that he records his experiences with all the *sang froid* of the genuine civilian. Here is one of a thousand cases in which great troubles might hang on little neglects:

"Since the beginning of the battle of Bautzen we had had little refreshment: a retreat is always a time of privation. Waldau is a considerable town, with a large trade in Bohemian and Hungarian wine. I turned into a wine-house, where the cellar-doors were pressed on by a crowd of soldiers and officers mixed together. I reached one at last, bought some wine, which I gave to a soldier who waited on me, and retired to the refreshment-room to enjoy some of it with a few companions. I had sat there quietly for some time, when I discovered that I had lost my purse, the contents of which were considerable, and my whole resource for the greater part of the campaign. I rushed out in dismay, entreated the crowd before the cellar-door to make way for me, and found my purse where it had lain undisturbed for half an hour: Cossacks, Russians, and Prussians had come in crowds and gone again, and not one had discovered the treasure which lay at his feet."

The pictures he gives of the Cossacks are interesting and striking. They seem to have produced a powerful impression on his staid, scholastic spirit. After the battle of Leipzig he thus describes their feats of prowess, in hanging upon the rear of a retreating army:

"We received news of the flight of the enemy. Wassilschikof moved on early next morning from Skeuditz towards Markranstadt, and passed the night between the 19th and 20th in the neighbourhood of Lützen; between that place and Weissenfels we came up with the last of the retiring army, and were then for the first time aware of the almost inconceivable results of the victory of Leipzig. I there witnessed what quite consoled me for having been obliged to join the Russians,—the extraordinary effectiveness of the Cossacks in harassing the rear of a flying army. The road to Weissenfels lies over a wide plain; we saw the last of the French troops before us; though in hasty flight, they kept tolerably good order; it was rather a misty morning, and there was nothing to be seen between us and the retreating enemy; all at once we perceived Cossacks in every direction, singly, or by twos or threes: in an instant they were joined into a troop, in another they were down upon the enemy: these consisted of the tired and weary who were not able to keep up with the rest: the Cossacks rushed in between them and the main body, and they were instantaneously surrounded and cut off from it; the rear-guard paused a moment—turned, formed front without advancing, and began a rather brisk fire; but the distance was too great for it to reach us. The Cossacks and their prisoners had disappeared, as if by magic; only here and there we could distinguish a single Cossack keeping watch upon the enemy. The retreating guard dared not linger for another fire; they turned their backs on us again and proceeded. This scene was often repeated—the sudden appearance of the Cossacks; the cutting off the lingering troops; the guard provoked to defend them, finding by the time they had faced us no object to receive their fire—was acted over and over again; and in the short distance between Lützen and Weissenfels General Wassilschikof took in this way two thousand prisoners, without any real skirmish taking place."

One of his expeditions in company with these northern scourges brought him upon a race of soldiers whose *outward* ways, at least, were as unlike those of the ferocious bands of the frozen regions of Russia, as the torrid zone to the arctic circle. Who has ever recorded a more striking trait of the gaiety of the French nation, under less forbidding circumstances, than the following extract gives us?

"One reconnoitre which I made with the Cossacks remains fresh on my memory. The enemy had retired behind the Neisse, and had taken possession of Görlitz. I rode along the side of the river on some heights which ran parallel with the banks, and from whence I had a clear view of the French position. The inhabitants had learned during the truce to know the different corps and distinguish the officers, so that I obtained some valuable information from them. As I rode on I perceived on the opposite side a gay summer encampment: it was a number of fanciful arbours formed into regular streets; some of the bowers had vestibules or porches decorated with wreaths or twined with flowers; they were not yet faded, and their appearance was most lively. Some of these flowery tents were larger, and stood apart from the rest; and as I afterwards entered them I found they were divided into chambers, and had plainly been the summer-houses of the commanding-officers; they were surrounded by little gardens divided into beds, and many a pretty flower was still in its perfection of bloom; so that though deserted there was no trace of decay or confusion. It was impossible not to admire the lighthearted people who thought it worth while to embellish the scene of their brief rest in the midst of a hard and uncertain life."

In 1814 the Professor was employed on a mission more agreeable to his tastes than those duties which confined him to the parade and the guard-room, or which forced him, though by no means a timid soldier, to the terrible work of the battle-field. He was instructed by Blücher, with whom he was on friendly terms, to raise the Prussian Eagle throughout Westphalia, and stir up the people to join more zealously in the national armament. Here we have him sometimes in lofty, sometimes in ridiculous situations:

"My army, with which I was to conquer Westphalia, consisted of two men; my third follower had deserted. My servant composed my staff, and thus equipped, I advanced towards a province which was still in possession of the enemy. It was late in the evening when I entered Marburg, and found there were no military in the place. I took up my quarters in an inn, and my arrival soon caused great excitement, as I was the first person who had come from the victorious army. My



host, who received me with enthusiasm, informed me that the professors of the University were assembled at a place close by—it was their club evening. I hastened to join them, and was received with acclamations, while the idea that my voice was the first to announce the dawn of liberation filled me with emotion. I saw Tenneman for the first time: I did not, it is true, share his views on philosophy, but I honoured his powers of deep research, and his quiet joy at my arrival touched my feelings. Wachler was also there; and among those already known to me was Niemeyer's son, once my pupil at Halle. That our evening was not passed in discussing science may well be guessed. Recollections of the wretched years of bondage which they had suffered, stories of the incapacity of the paltry King, and of the grievances of his misgovernment, were the subjects of their conversation: they added assurances of the strong attachment of the people to their legitimate ruler, and the long-smothered flame of patriotism burst freely out. It was late when I was told that a large number of the inhabitants wished to wait upon me in my own quarters, and I left the meeting hastily to receive them. I heard a great commotion, and perceived the sky illuminated by a torchlight procession; the crowd and clamour were immense as they approached the house. I felt instantly how unfitting it would be to receive the demonstration as a compliment to myself: I therefore asked for wine, and rushed among the people, who opened out a circle for me. I called out for silence; and it was wonderful how, first near, and then farther and farther off, the clamour ceased, till all was still from the spot where I stood in the blaze of torches to the distance which was lost in gloom. Then I raised my glass, and cried, 'To your old ruler, your faith to whom has won you the praise and love of all Germany: long live the Elector!' and I emptied the glass. The uproar was prodigious: I perceived that it arose from genuine feeling—complaints were mixed with cries of burning hatred against the enemy, and of devotion to the rightful prince. I again called for silence, and I spoke this time full and freely; it was no constrained oration as at Giessen—I gave full utterance to the sentiments which inspired myself. I withdrew while the acclamations were deafening; deputations waited on me; the future should prove, they said, that my favourable opinion of their sincerity in the great cause was not misplaced. I heard afterwards that numbers, both citizens and students, joined the army: Niemeyer was among the volunteers. \* \* \*

"For another month I was useful in a different way. When I had reported General Borstel's arrival, I received orders to remain, while the truce lasted, in Westphalia, and assist in organising the militia: in the course of that duty I visited Dortmund. In Dortmund I was also requested to address the inhabitants on the subject of the war; how I allowed myself to be persuaded to do it I cannot tell. The public feeling was as well-disposed as possible, the arming of the militia was proceeding rapidly; all the men were rushing to the war, and all the women were enthusiastic in the cause. I confess that I do not revert to the absurd scene which took place at my address without considerable shame. I was first surprised by seeing a crowd of elegantly dressed ladies thronging into the gaily lighted hall; then I had to endure an address, in which I was held up as a subject of envy for being called to inflame the conquering army like another Tyrtæus. I was not at ease when I spoke, yet I felt better into my subject than I had done at Giessen; my vexation, however, was complete at the conclusion. A number of fair young damsels approached, embraced me in succession, and tried by force to place a crown upon my brow. My philosophy could not resist the salutes, but the crowning was too much; the scene was like a bad frontispiece to some patriotic romance, and the thought of Blücher, and his contempt of my Radmeritz honours, finished to overwhelm me. It was not till I found myself alone in my room, after a good supper, that I was sufficiently recovered to laugh heartily at the ludicrous performance."

His greatest disasters occurred when actually on the road to Paris. In Germany all was friendly when the enemy was not near. But once across the French frontier, the invading army was in the midst of a nation of foes. The division also to which the Professor was attached, under Blücher, suffered bitterly for want of a good commissariat, and the academic habits of Steffens sorely tried his equanimity.

"The service during the inclement season became daily more oppressive to the troops; though no great actions were fought, continual skirmishes were taking place. The cold and wet continued to increase, and sickness prevailed, though I believe even to a greater degree in the enemy's army than our own. Through the exertions of the commissaries the want of provisions was not much felt generally, but it was severely so at head-quarters, arising from the necessity of providing for the men first. It was taken for granted that we could help ourselves, and thus we were often left in urgent want. Money

was sometimes scarce, and often useless when we had it; the villages in which we rested or passed the nights were nearly always deserted by the inhabitants, and sometimes burnt, so that nothing remained but the four walls of a house, and the chimney in the midst. If not destroyed by fire, we thought it a lucky chance when every thing was not cleared away. A sack of potatoes, which we could roast in haste by a bivouac fire, was considered a great treasure. I and my friends for long together had nothing else than some slices of bacon toasted at the fire on the end of a stick. I remember one occasion when we found not only potatoes and an abundance of bacon, but a frying-pan; we feasted delicately and thankfully that day, yet sparingly, having prudent care for the future hour of need. Often as we thus formed a circle round the fire, toasting our bacon, V. Raumer and I used to recur to times of home and comfort, and think how shocked our wives would be were they to see how we then fared: at home such diet would have made me very ill; now, however, all agreed with me, and our spirits seldom failed, particularly when we were on the move. I still wore the uniform which I had brought with me from Breslau. I suffered much from want of change of linen, and the care of my beard was a cruel inconvenience, the accomplishment of shaving being one which I never could acquire. Nearly all the barbers in the towns were invalided soldiers; they flourished off the beard with a single stroke on each side, and I felt it a very serious affair to trust my throat to the mercy of a hating enemy. When I did submit, I took care to have a friend present, but I often postponed the ordeal for a week or even a fortnight. Then from my childhood I had been accustomed to the peculiar cleanliness of the northern nations; I was quite unversed in the little practices for making a tidy show—how to bring outwards and make the most of the one little white part of the collar or shirt-front was a mystery to me, for I had learnt the carelessness which results from being really neat. I suffered much from these discomforts."

At length the campaign was drawing to its close, and the allied army approached the gates of Paris. The concluding winter campaign furnished Steffens with his military distinction, before which he had sunk prostrate for a time, exhausted with fatigue of mind and body. The following extract shews him in all his various moods, as an observer, a sufferer, and a soldier. Unaffected and straightforward as it is, it paints the facts of war in their own true colours.

"The mode in which I witnessed the battle of Laon was singular, and at least convenient. We were quartered on a family in the town, and rode out every morning, after a comfortable night's rest and a good breakfast, to the outside of the town, and planted ourselves on the edge of the chalk cliff, from whence we had a perfect view of the whole plain. Not far from the western gate of the town a hollow narrow road leads from the town to the plain beneath; the face of the cliff stretches out towards the left, where the ground is on a level with the town. General Bülow's division was posted immediately under our heights; Napoleon made repeated attacks on him, and we could observe leisurely the conflicts which took place just under our feet. On the first day our heights were much exposed to the enemy's fire; but the nearness of our artillery, and the great altitude of our position, made it difficult for the enemy to direct their guns against us.

"On the day of the severest fighting, Gneisenau and Müffling sat on chairs placed on the very edge of the precipice; Blücher, if I remember right, was ill, and remained in the town. It was a clear bright spring day; the extensive fruitful plain lay as far as the eye could reach before us, strewed with villages. It was not one continued battle, but different corps of the enemy as they came in sight were attacked, and engagements were taking place at several points distinct from each other at the same time. We saw all with perfect ease. Sometimes two masses of infantry were fighting vigorously: we watched in the beginning the doubtful struggle; then we perceived that the victory leaned to our side, and at last that the enemy turned and fled. Sometimes our cavalry attacked a square, broke through it, and dispersed it. In some of the villages the enemy tried to make an obstinate resistance; we beheld them driven out and fly, while our troops dashed after them. In one place a Russian square was furiously attacked; they were shot at with musket-ball, while a mass of cavalry tried to hew a road into the midst of them; but they were not to be broken; they waved every way, and curved and bent, but always drew closer again into a dense mass, as if they had been one single living body. It was a grand, a wonderful sight! They were held together by the strength of perfect obedience; the will of each individual seemed merged into that of the whole mass. The generals themselves viewed the spectacle with amazement; Gneisenau was loud in his delight. Close behind our seats was a mill; a grenade fell upon the mill and set it on fire; it burned behind our backs: henceforth

the cannonade ceased, the enemy had forced their way to the cliff, and almost approached the hollow road; there, just at our feet, a tremendous attack took place from our side; we were obliged to bend over the brink of the precipice to watch the issue of the struggle. The French were driven back.

"We were for three days together in this convenient manner spectators of the contest, and when the day's work was over we withdrew to a quiet supper. At the end of the third day Napoleon abandoned the attack, and withdrew from before Laon.

"A curious escape took place on that occasion, which was told me on such authority that, incredible as it seems, I cannot doubt it. In the heat of an engagement, the horse of one of General v. York's officers was struck by a shell; it entered near the shoulder and was buried in the body; the animal made a convulsive spring upwards, and threw the rider; the fragments of the shell were projected on all sides, and the torn limbs of the horse lay scattered round, whilst the man remained unhurt.

"Blücher wished to refresh his tired men, for since we had left Châlons they had been fighting daily. I was not present in those engagements. I heard now and then the noise of the battle near us, as at Mery; but the distracted accounts which I collected confused my ideas, so that I can give no clear account of them.

"As we remained in Laon without even the excitement of a contest, I fell into a state of mind and body which I can only attribute to complete exhaustion: I suffered from a nervous irritability, which I tried to strive against in vain; the talking by day, and the snoring by night, were insupportable, and such a weariness of spirits overcame me, that even the object of the war had ceased to interest me. After I had dined one day with Gneisenau, I ventured to say a few words upon my state; I had made a principle of never obtruding myself, or my wants and sufferings, to notice during the winter, but I had now a fixed idea that nothing could cure me but some defined duty. I ventured, therefore, to entreat Gneisenau to employ me. 'I feel,' I said, 'that my mind gets daily weaker; I fear to sink so low that I may never be fit for service of any kind again.' 'My good friend,' he answered, 'the most active and most useful soldier must feel for weeks together that he is doing nothing: weariness is an inevitable element of the present war. I can understand, knowing your former life, that the trial is greater to you than to most; but take courage: Napoleon is at the last extremity; even some stupid blunder on our part cannot help him now; our campaign will soon be ended—in a few days, perhaps to-morrow, you may see that which will strengthen and restore you.' The kind sympathy of this great and good man will be ever dear in my remembrance; he convinced me that my state of mind was the consequence of illness, and so it proved; I was seized with fever and obliged to keep my room. Blücher in the mean time left Laon and proceeded to Fismes, while a few troops only remained in Laon. It was impossible for me to march, I therefore remained some days in perfect quiet with my kind host and his family. I declined all medicine, being certain that my complaint was only utter prostration of strength from continual fatigue and exhaustion. I slept soundly the greater part of every day. My host furnished me with a few books, neither very interesting or instructive it is true, but they soothed and tranquillised my spirits like a gentle tonic. I strolled out sometimes; I had scarcely seen the inhabitants before, and now, as they again filled the handsome streets, and traces of social life peeped forth, I felt refreshed with the remembrance of times of peace, and was soon convalescent.

"Accompanied by my servant and my two militiamen, I rode towards Rheims; we met many parties of Russians and Prussians on the road, and I proceeded with my small escort as safely as if in a friendly country. As we passed by Sillery the Russians were in the act of pillaging the celebrated cellars of Madame de Genlis, and I was glad to taste the delicious wine of that much-esteemed authoress; I am compelled to say, that I derived more satisfaction from her wine than from her books.

"While I was sleeping away my time in Laon, Saint Priest had taken Rheims: Blücher had passed a few days there and had again left it. I remained for a few days there in the house of a wine-merchant, who treated us well; a room where I could rest quietly alone, and the opportunity of cleansing and repairing in some degree my tattered wardrobe, helped to restore me to my usual health; I was again all cheerfulness and eager for the war. I joined the head-quarters near La Fère-Champenoise, and there was present at a scene which I shall never forget.

"It was nearly noon when, headed by General Pacthod, we attacked a large squadron. They were drawn up in a square before a morass, and waited our onset. A few charges of our cavalry were repulsed, some guns were brought, and the square was assailed with a heavy discharge of grape-shot: the brave firmness with which the enemy stood it was wonderful; at

length a large body of troops appeared on some considerable heights to the westward: it was a corps of the main army. Our King and the Emperor Alexander were there. The enemy's square were quite surrounded, and could not retire, as they intended, upon the marsh behind them; not only was the grape-shot continued, but a general fire from the troops was opened upon them. I was riding by General Gneisenau: he approached the enemy, threw back his cloak, and stood before the hostile line in his splendid uniform and decorations; he addressed them, shewed how hopeless their position was, and conjured them not to compel us to commit a useless slaughter; they had but to look round to see how they were hemmed in on every side; their heroism had already won our admiration, and they might surrender with untainted honour. While he spoke our guns had all been silent. The square closed more firmly up; a few shots from them were the only answer. Herr von Thiele, now Minister of State, was then sent as the King's adjutant, to make a remonstrance. The conduct of the brave men had amazed us all, and excited the deepest interest. Our troops continued to arrive from every side of the wide plain, and the square was pressed on closer every minute; the spectacle in the clear evening light became tragically grand.

"The enemy's commander refused to listen to the King's adjutant. The latter was seized and placed in the midst of the square, which stood more resolute than ever; and he had to remain there, exposed to the fire from his friends. The square was now attacked on every side. Some cannon-balls from our main body fell in the midst of us. I can declare that I never thought of danger. I was wholly absorbed in the amazing sight of a mass of men standing to defend themselves to the last from their plainly inevitable doom. We made a furious charge of cavalry. Gneisenau led it, and I followed him. The broken mass gave way, and I found myself at his side in the middle of the square. For one minute the enemy's fire ceased. At that moment a lady rushed up to us: she seemed to be the wife of one of the superior officers. The broken ranks were now trying to form again, while a few shots only fell about us. Compared with the former simultaneous defence of the indomitable troops, these few scattered shots seemed like sobs of the subsiding wind after a hurricane: we scarcely heeded them. The lady approached the General, craving protection. He seemed struck with compassion, and gave her over to my care. It was a serious duty, and a new one. I got off my horse, and had moved with her only a few steps, in the hope of withdrawing her to a place of safety, when one of the staff rode up and asked what I meant to do. Confessing my uncertainty as to which way to turn, he claimed the office of protector, and I gladly surrendered it, hoping he might manage better for her than I could. In the short time I was with her she seemed more excited than terrified by the scene, and shewed more manly firmness than womanly fear; but when the remembrance of the fate of those who were dear to her came over her, her grief broke out; and she wrung her hands, and seemed to forget all idea of danger for herself. The officer to whom I resigned her took her away, and I never heard again of her and her misfortunes.

"Some minutes passed while I was thus engaged; when I returned the scene was completely changed. Here and there a few of the enemy still discharged their weapons in despair, but the square had disappeared; the prisoners were conveyed away, and the field was covered with the dead and dying.

"A frightful barter followed on the scene of carnage. Russian lancers jumped off their horses, stuck their lances with the small flags into the ground to fasten their horses, and began to strip the bodies. Even the dying were not spared; those, however, to whom relief might yet be given were kindly treated and removed. While some were thus plundering, others were offering the articles for sale: boots, clothes, watches, &c. were bought as bargains by those who wanted them. A fine horse was offered to me for a few dollars. I could not make up my mind to buy, but many called me foolish for not having done so.

"I hastened towards the General, who was much elated. The advantage we had won was important. 'Now, Steffens,' he cried, 'what has become of your *ennui*?' 'If you keep me thus employed,' I said, 'I shall fear no return.' Many years after I saw accidentally, in a list of those who had gained the Iron Cross, that I had received that honour on the occasion just described."

Then followed the capture of the city, the triumph of the allies, and the abdication of Napoleon. Steffens was any thing but captivated with the Parisians, and scorned their fickle hearts, though himself rejoicing in the Emperor's downfall. He hurried through his duties in the gay metropolis, and as speedily as possible obtained his dismissal, and returned to his professional



labours. With two anecdotes, one of the English, and the other a most truly German incident, we conclude our notice of these very agreeable memoirs.

"As I entered Véry's one morning I found Blücher there with two of his adjutants; he was perfectly recovered and in high spirits, and asked me many questions about the newly broken out Norwegian war. Blücher was by no means a partisan of Bernadotte, his sympathy was all for Norway; he spoke with great animation, and treated me kindly and confidentially. When I was obliged to go, I left Blücher still there: the room was filled with French and English, who had listened with curiosity to our conversation, though they could not understand a word. As I made my way out two Englishmen approached me respectfully: they concluded by my intercourse with Blücher that I must be in some important station, and asked timidly if that were really the great hero—a great number of English had come to Paris on purpose to look at him. When I answered in the affirmative, they turned towards the table where he sat, and were lost in contemplation; an 'ah!' of admiration was all that I heard from them; they folded their hands, and I never saw such a picture of silent veneration: even I came in for a share of their admiration."

"At my request the Minister of State had supplied me with a courier-passport and a sum of money to defray my journey. I might have returned with the army, but my earnest longing to rejoin my family and resume my quiet academic duties increased daily, and prompted me to determine on an immediate departure. I must not omit to record my last dilemma. My passport had been made out to 'The Second-Lieutenant and Professor Dr. Steffens.' I protested against the arrangement of these titles. I represented that I must stand by my real profession, and not that which I had only provisionally followed. I asked my kind friend who made out the passport whether, supposing the title of Second-Lieutenant to be superior, I could in future designate myself Mr. Second-Lieutenant without disparaging my academic office. After much discussion on the point, I made a proposal which would avoid the question of the precedence of my two characters—that instead of Mr. Second-Lieutenant and Professor, &c. &c., I should be styled Second-Lieutenant Mr. Professor, &c. &c. This was adopted, and the difficulty happily obviated."

### Ecclesiastical Register.

#### OPENING OF THE CHURCH OF ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST, SALFORD.

THE opening and solemn dedication of this splendid new edifice, which has been erected at a cost of nearly 18,000*l.*, independent of the amount which will be required to complete it, took place on Wednesday, the 9th instant, by the Right Rev. Dr. Brown, Vicar-Apostolic of the Lancashire district, when the office of Tierce was sung in choir, the Bishops and clergy assisting; after which a Pontifical High Mass was celebrated by the Right Rev. the Bishop of the district, and a sermon was preached on the occasion by the Right Rev. Dr. Wiseman, Bishop of Melipotamus, and Pro Vicar-Apostolic of the London district. Beethoven's mass in C was sung on the occasion by a large and powerful choir, having organ and orchestral accompaniments, Mr. Seymour officiating as leader, and Mr. Waddington as conductor. Nearly two hundred priests and deacons assisted in the ceremony; among the rest Bishop Briggs; Bishop Wareing; Bishop Brown, Vicar-Apostolic of Wales; Dr. Morris, Bishop of Troy; Bishop Sharples; Bishop Devereux, Vicar-Apostolic of the Eastern district of the Cape of Good Hope; Dr. Hendren, Vicar-Apostolic elect of the Western district of England; and the Rev. Dr. Miley, of Dublin.

The order of the procession was as follows:

The architect and decorator: Mr. M. Hadfield and Mr. Bulmer.  
The cross-bearer: the Rev. P. Kay, with two acolytes.

Then four acolytes.

Two cantors in copes: the Rev. Dr. Crookall and the Rev. J. Gillett.

Twelve principal cantors, for conducting tierce.

About 130 clergy, two and two, in cassocks, surplices, and caps.

The Rev. W. Cobb, father provincial of the Society of Jesuits.

The Rev. R. Hodgson, of Burnley.

The Rev. James Crook, St. Patrick's, Liverpool.

The Rev. J. Fisher, president of St. Edmund's College, Liverpool.

The Rev. John Hall, of Maclesfield.

Six clerks, bearing palm-branches.

Bishop elect of the Western district: Dr. Hendren.

The Right Rev. Dr. Devereux, Bishop of the Cape of Good Hope, with his chaplain, the Very Rev. Dr. Laphan.

The Right Rev. Dr. Morris, Bishop of Troy, and his assistant chaplain, the Rev. S. J. Phillips.

The Right Rev. Dr. Brown, Vicar-Apostolic of Wales, and his chaplain, the Rev. M. Chapman.

The Right Rev. Dr. Briggs, Vicar-Apostolic of the Yorkshire district, and his chaplain, the Rev. John Gillow.

The Right Rev. Dr. Wareing, Vicar-Apostolic of the Eastern district, and his chaplain, the Rev. W. Mitchell.

The Right Rev. Dr. Sharples, Coadjutor of this district, and his chaplain, the Rev. John Peacock, of Bury.

Presbyter-Assistants: the Very Rev. W. Turner, Vicar-General, L. D.

The Thurifer Caramanarius: the Rev. James Fisher.

Assistant: the Rev. James Unsworth.

The Sub-Deacon: the Rev. John Rimmer.

The Deacon: the Rev. Dr. Foskell.

The Right Rev. Dr. Brown, Bishop of the district, the celebrant:

Deacon: the Rev. J. Boardman.

Sub-Deacon: the Rev. J. Wilding.

The Crosier-bearer: the Rev. W. J. Sheehan.

The Mitre-bearer: the Rev. Mr. Cantwell.

The Book-bearer: the Rev. R. Crokell.

The Bugia-bearer: the Rev. M. Formby.

The sermon was preached by Dr. Wiseman, on the following text: "All power is given unto me in heaven and in earth." "As my Father hath sent me, even so send I you." St. Matthew xxviii. 18, and St. John xx. 21.

No one, I think, my dearly beloved brethren, (said the Bishop,) who is present this day, to take part in or witness the solemn and splendid ceremonial which has called us together—no one who views the beauty and majesty of this temple—no one who considers the array of religious ministers and of the princes of God's people assembled here—no one, in fine, who follows with sincere heart the celebration of those solemn rites which have already been commenced, will be detained by the mere spectacle of that which is glorious in itself, and beautiful; but his thoughts must rise to considerations of a more solemn character. It will be impossible for any one not to read in that which he there beheld some evidence of that faith which our holy Church teaches, or of those practices which she commanded. They saw there an evidence of that authority which she claimed and exercised, whether over the nations of the earth or over the minds of men—over the past, unveiling its receding pictures, or the future, unfolding its hidden prospects; but for his part, all that surrounded him only impressed him with the simple thought which seemed to him to combine in itself all those various considerations—in all was witnessed the power of that Church in whose name they had that day taken possession of that splendid edifice, and whose solemn worship was then being performed at the altar. When he viewed that solemn and solid edifice, in which they were assembled, he saw what care had been taken to erect it in true ancient form, and with a massiveness worthy of other days; he saw at once that it had been built by men who felt confidence, not in the stability of their work—not of the material building, but in the character of the work that was to be performed within it; and notwithstanding the changes which occurred daily around them, and which for 300 years had been succeeding one another in Europe, religion alone felt precisely as unconscious of the possibility of future change, as they did who of old built churches not for themselves, or for the generation that would succeed them, but for centuries to come; and endeavoured to impress on their material edifices that character which belonged to their Church, grounded not merely on the solidity of the past, but on the Eternal Rock of Ages, and with a spire pointing to the never-failing hope of a future. When he saw that sacred font and that altar prepared for their holy purposes, he understood at once that it was intended for a religion conscious of having mysterious sacramental powers, which believes that in her hands are deposited the means of getting direct authority and heavenly influence into the very souls of men. When he saw those tribunals prepared for the administration of another sacramental rite, he knew they were evidence of a consciousness of another and a tremendous power—that of holding the very key of heaven itself. And he knew that they who would sit therein dispensing justice and mercy, would feel all the assurances which an inspired religion can give, that they raise up their hands in the name of God, and in his power can absolve. Even the spot on which he stood reminded him that there would be no changing doctrine taught—that that which he for the first time preached that day would be repeated and continued for ever; and that, no matter who shall stand in that place, there should be delivered from it the one same unvarying and unfailing doctrine which binds those who hear it as children with the teaching of that Holy One "who fails not, and is not overcome." Every object which met his eyes brought him back to this one thought, that this day evidence was given that the Church of God is indeed an evidence of that power which was bestowed on it by our blessed Redeemer—a power which, in the words of his text, was so unlimited, and so much partaking of the infinitude which belonged to Him, that one hardly dared to contemplate the extent to which it had been granted. "All power is given to me in heaven and on earth;" and that power which I have received from my eternal Father, that power I give to you my apostles, to you the ministers of my Church—"As my Father hath sent me, so also have I sent you." It was clear that if power was bestowed, and bestowed in solemn words like those, it was intended to be a power in exercise—a power which would shew itself in every different way in which it was necessary, for carrying out the great and magnificent object of Him who relegated it. It could not be a

slumbering or lurking power, which failed to manifest itself on a great emergency, or which shrunk from the minute examination of every right that it possessed. It should be a bold and energetic power, worthy at once of Him who gave it, and of her who received it, and of the cause for which it was given. A power which, like every other human power, must manifest itself in different forms, according to requiring circumstances: we must expect to see it at times shewing itself with extraordinary energy and success, bringing forth mighty evidence of its energy, and of the power to accomplish that for which it was given. But at no time should it be so lost, but that there should be that calm and constant display thereof which belonged necessarily to those who were invested with it. Such was the power which God had given to his Church. As the staff of the Prophet, which served him on ordinary occasions but to support his footsteps in the desert, was sufficiently powerful when laid across the face of a child, if done in faith, to raise it from death to life; as the rod of Moses, which he bore in his hand but as the emblem of his mild authority, would, when the occasion served, be turned into a serpent, or stretched forth to destroy the hosts of Pharaoh; so likewise does the power of the Church shew itself in two different ways: at times employed merely for the usual quiet rule of the Church; at other times, when the occasions come, manifesting itself with extraordinary vigour, and producing the most marvellous evidence of its existence. It should be a power, therefore, at times when a fitting occasion required it, magnificently displaying itself, but a power which at every time was evidenced to all.

The preacher then went on to shew how this power works in the Church in a multitude of various modes, and concluded an admirable sermon as follows: As another evidence of this wonderful power of the Church, he here referred to the number of clergymen who had been carried off by fever last year in the discharge of their duties, and the rapidity with which others stepped into their places despite the danger that attended the position, giving a beautiful evidence, that no other religion could give, that the power of Christ's Church made man triumph over the strongest of his loves—the love of life. Surely they could trust that this great demand of holy victims was the forerunner of some great blessing, and that this country would receive a thousand-fold for the sacrifices it had so generously made, and that the clergy who survived would be blessed with ten-fold power to accomplish that which their companions, if not allowed to labour with them, can pray for its success before the throne of glory. Had he not trespassed so long, he would have spoken respecting the power over the invisible world which was committed to the care of the Church; that power which, through holy communion, enabled them to overcome the enemies of man and of God, and to draw down those blessings necessary for the salvation of men; but he would only say, would to God that an opportunity should be given to them (the Catholic clergy) to shew forth as they could wish the power with which the Church of Christ was invested. They would shew their power in all that was spiritual, in all that concerned the eternal welfare of the poor and oppressed. Oh! that he could prevail on those who heard him to use their utmost influence to try that experiment; that the prisons, and workhouses, and hospitals, and every abode of sin, misery, and crime, would not be thrown open only occasionally to the visit of the Catholic clergymen, but would be put under their direct and complete influence, with all those helps which they alone could bring, that the nation might see what the world would be had the Catholic Church her sway, and had it become once more the religion of this land. He wished those who were present to be assured of this, that when they heard the progress the Catholic religion was making, and read of conspiracies to advance what was called Popery, and bring back the ancient state of things, that not for a moment was such a thought aught more than the devices of men. There was no conspiracy, there was no plot in the Church of God; but there was a settled determination, which pervaded every true member of that Church, to relinquish no effort, to pray incessantly to God for that one great purpose of bringing all to that which they knew was the truth, the saving truth of Christ. In conclusion, he would express his sincere gratitude to all those who contributed to the erection of this splendid church, and who had with such unwearied attention pursued it from its small beginning to its magnificent condition. It was a subject of congratulation to them all, when they considered what things were a few years ago; when the very semblance of a chapel was sought to be disguised; when if any thing in the form of a place of worship was ventured upon, it was sought to give it the appearance of a dissenting chapel; when they came from that period to the present, they would agree with him it was an epoch in the history of ecclesiastical architecture upon which they ought to congratulate themselves. After a reference to the state of the mission in Manchester some years ago, he concluded by again expressing his gratitude to those who aided in the erection of the church, and his belief that God would amply reward them for the labour and attention they had be-

stowed in erecting such a building, dedicated for the purpose of having his worship performed therein.

The collection amounted to 290*l*.

About half-an-hour after the termination of the service at the church, a luncheon was served up in the large room of the Town Hall, Salford, Daniel Lee, Esq. presiding, and Thomas Boothman, Esq. and Charles Gibson, Esq., the town-clerk, occupying, amongst others, vice-chairs, at which upwards of 400 guests were present.

The church itself is one of the best of the many good churches recently erected by our rapidly-advancing young Catholic architects. As we hope shortly to present our readers with an excellent lithographic view of the building, we shall now only say of its general excellence, that a feeling of surprise and admiration was universal among the strangers to Manchester who saw the church for the first time. At the same time, the true spirit of the edifice is still greatly injured by the want of the decorations which form part of Mr. Hadfield's design, but which we trust the zeal of Manchester will speedily supply.

A brief sketch of its details will shew the size of the building, and its completeness as a church of the large parochial size. It is in the decorated style of English church architecture, and consists of nave and aisle, transept choir and aisles, and central tower, crowned by a lofty spire. Its extreme dimensions externally are, from east to west 200 feet, and from north to south in the transept 130 feet. The tower is 110 feet high, and from the pavement to the apex of the spire is 240 feet. The west front is flanked by four massive buttresses, each crowned by open spire turrets of most graceful form. The entrance doorway is deeply recessed and richly moulded; there is on each side panel arcades, with floriated cusps and tracery. The west window is of four lights, with geometrical tracery on the head, of beautiful form; on each side are panels with crocketed tables. The window has a crocketed hood mould, with niche over the crown of the arch, in which is a statue of the Virgin and our Saviour. The centre gable rises to the height of sixty-six feet, terminated by a floriated cross; the two central buttresses have corbels and canopies with statues of Saints Peter and Paul, of remarkably bold and effective sculpture. The turret spires have angel finials. There is considerable depth of effect about this front, which is a faithful copy of the fine west front of Howden, in Yorkshire. The north side of the church is much concealed by the surrounding houses; its principal feature is a porch of bold design, and a turret stair to the tower, surmounted by a suited spire, terminated by a gilt orb and cross. The nave aisles are lighted by eight three-light windows of varied and graceful tracery; the nave has coupled two-light windows in the clerestory with an internal arcade. The porch is to be groined with stone, and to have a panelled arcade and seats at each side. The gable of the porch has a niche for a figure of St. John. There is also a small porch and entrance to the transept, communicating with the turret stair. The north transept possesses a wheel window in the gable, symbolical of the blessed Trinity. This window is to be immediately stained, having been offered to the church by the Very Rev. W. Turner, G.V.: the subject proposed is the Adoration of the Lamb. At the east end of the church we have a noble window of seven lights, with flowing tracery of three orders. Buttresses are carried up above the parapet, and are to be finished with crocketed spires. Almost the entire details for the choir of the church are closely copied from the Abbey Church of Selby. The south front has the advantage of a large open space to be used as a cemetery, and from which a very good view of the church may be obtained. A cemetery cross is in progress for the centre of the burial-ground; and a good Christian monument is already erected to Mr. Hitchen, a late member of the congregation. The transept has a quaint deeply-moulded arched doorway, with columns and carved capitals to the jambs. Above is a four-light window of early decorated pattern. The exterior carving is executed in a bold free style, admirably suited to the coarse durable grit-stone of which the church is built. The tower and spire are placed at the intersection of the cross, and rest upon four massive pillars, from which turned arches rise to support the walls, five feet in thickness. The tower consists of a single story, having coupled windows of two lights. There are on each front three canopied niches, arranged for the statues of the twelve Apostles; and a gabled and crocketed hood mould, or water-table, encloses the whole. The spire has four hexagonal turrets, very skilfully engaged to the base of the spire. There are four heights of spire lights, with crocketed gables in alternate faces. The construction of the spire is well worth notice. Great care and attention have evidently been bestowed upon this important portion of the work, and its strength and simplicity have been much commended by men of scientific attainments.

The church is built of the strong grit from the Yorkshire moors. The foundations and internal walling are executed in the red sand-stone procured near the city, and of which the old Collegiate Church was built; and the general workmanship is



well suited to the smoky atmosphere of Salford. Internally, the nave has four bays, the piers being quatrefoil on plan, with moulded arches of three orders. The floor throughout the church is laid with plain tiles. The Last Judgment is to be painted by Taylor Bulmer on the western arch of the tower; and all the temporary fittings, as well as the design for stained glass, decorations, and furniture, are to be confided to the taste and skill of this rapidly-rising Catholic artist. The font is plain, and unworthy of so fine a church, but will be replaced by one of rich and elaborate design so soon as the means will allow. The pulpit is a temporary erection. The north transept has a beautiful recess and altar on the east side, which will be used for the week-day Mass, and dedicated to the honour of St. George, patron of England. The window, which will be given by the architect, will contain figures of St. George, St. Matthew, and St. Vincent of Paul. The church is furnished with plain massive benches designed by Bishop Sharples, remarkable for simplicity and the entire absence of the luxury of modern pews.

**THE CHOIR.**—The choir is lighted very brilliantly by a corona of sixteen lights, of iron richly gilt, and suspended from the roof; there are brackets of bold design against the pillars, and iron sconces on the reredos and side screens, in all about 200 lights. This part of the church is fitted up entirely in a temporary way. The intention is to have a rood-screen of stone, with stalls for singing-clerks at the sides. The choir aisles are each terminated by a chapel; that on the south side will be dedicated to St. Joseph, to be completed by Mr. Leeming. The north aisle will be the chapel of St. Patrick, to be completed by Mr. Lee. The choir and aisles are to be groined, the springers for that purpose being inserted at the sides; and the whole is to be decorated after the examples of the church of St. Jacques at Liege. In the choir are canopied niches, in which will be placed statues of six English saints.

This church has occupied four years in building, and the spire is the highest in Lancashire, either ancient or modern. The architects of the building are Messrs. Weightman and Hadfield, of Sheffield. The builder, the late Mr. Benjamin Hollins, died during the progress of the works; but they have been satisfactorily completed under the direction of his brother, Solomon Hollins, of Hardman Street, in this city. The clerk of the works, Mr. W. Morgan. The vestments, silk hangings, &c. were manufactured by Mr. Brown, of this city, and are most creditable specimens of the English loom. The candelabra and brass work are by Mr. Wilkinson, of Warren Street, Liverpool.—(From the Manchester Times.)

#### THE CHURCH IN FRANCE.

THE "Comité des Cultes" of the National Assembly came last week to some important decisions. M. Arnaud (de l'Arriège, the reporter,) announced that reductions had been made in the central administration amounting to 16,000 francs. It was proposed to suppress the office of *directeur-général des cultes*, and to place his duties in the hands of persons not so highly paid. The salary would be reduced from 18,000 to 12,000 francs. The Bishop of Orleans supported the change; the designation, *directeur des cultes*, seemed to him sufficient, as the real head of the department would be the Minister of Public Instruction.

M. Arnaud next proposed a reduction of 5000 francs in the salary of the Cardinals. The Bishop of Orleans opposed the reduction, which would produce only 20,000 francs, as unworthy the dignity of France. The Committee divided, and rejected the proposition; but assented to a curtailment of 20,000 francs in the expenses at the installation of a cardinal.

The episcopal salaries then came under consideration, when it was proposed to reduce that of the Archbishop of Paris to 25,000 francs, retaining 15,000 francs for the other archbishops. The Commission on the Budget had recommended a reduction in the number of archbishops to six, if there should be no difference in their powers and those of the bishops. It was observed that these reductions could not take place without the consent of the Holy See, and could only be effected by deaths. M. Fournier, the curé of Nantes, opposed the proposition, on the ground of the necessity of maintaining the ecclesiastical hierarchy in France; it was not correct to say that the powers of the archbishop were not superior to those of the bishop. M. Isambert was for lessening the number of the archbishops, and employing the saving so effected in giving a bishop to every department, which would require six new creations. The Bishop of Langres pointed out that this would involve an increased expenditure, as well for the erection of cathedrals and episcopal residences as for the creation of chapters and the building of seminaries. The Bishop of Orleans had misgivings as to the suppression of six archbishops; he did not believe the result would be the creation of six new bishoprics. Mr. Grelier Dufougeroux feared that the establishment of new bishoprics would lead to materialise the Catholic

religion in those departments; the See being at the chief town had its awkwardness, for there often arose disagreements between the bishop and the préfet, which was injurious both in a religious and a political view. The Abbé Mouton said, there was no department that would not make great sacrifices to obtain a bishop, as besides the spiritual benefit that would ensue, there would be a material benefit to the cities where the new See was placed. The Bishop of Orleans called to mind the official establishment at the Metropolitan Sees. That tribunal heard witnesses, determined causes, and re-established the ecclesiastical concord of dioceses. He also explained the particulars of the revenues and expenses of each bishop. The bishop derived no personal benefit from the emoluments of the secretary's office (*secrétariat*); they belonged to the junior seminary and the poor. The salary of the Archbishop of Paris was relatively the most inadequate. Always moving among the high functionaries of the state and the representatives of foreign courts, he was subject to extraordinary expenses. M. de l'Espinas observed that, of all the prelates who had died of late years, not one could be named who had left a fortune to his family. He referred to several who had not left enough behind them to pay the necessary costs of their interment. M. Affre reverted to the enormous expenditure entailed by the position of the Archbishop of Paris.

The curtailment of that particular salary was rejected, and the salaries of the other Archbishops maintained. The committee approved of the creation of six new bishoprics. These decisions have of course to be confirmed by the Assembly at large.

#### THE STATE AND THE CLERGY IN SARDINIA.

A LETTER from Turin of the 1st of August contains the following passage in reference to the law for the suppression of the religious orders:—"The public are indignant that at a moment when circumstances as serious as those in which our country is placed, demanded the activity and zeal of the Deputies, they should have put every thing aside to occupy themselves for fifteen days with this odious and absurd law. But it has no effect till it receives the approval of the Senate. \* \* \* Those gentlemen, however, have absolutely refused to discuss the law, alleging that it is not sufficient to accuse, that proof is necessary, and that before sanctioning such a law, serious inquiry is demanded; and circumstances were too pressing for that. As the Senate and the Deputies are prorogued, and have entrusted full powers to the King during the continuance of the war, they have remitted the matter to the next assembly of the Chambers, which cannot be speedy; and, moreover, they have decided that the King himself, if willing, could not put the law in execution, because it wants the sanction of one estate."

It appears, besides, that the new Ministry perceive of what advantage the assistance of the clergy may be in the present crisis. The *Piedmontese Gazette* of the 4th inst. says:—"The Minister of the Interior has addressed a circular, dated 1st August, to all the curés, begging them to impress on the population the necessity and the holiness of the war, and the obligation on citizens generally to assist in it. The Catholic religion would have much to undergo from the Austrians, for all the world knows that Austria has always been the enemy of the prerogatives of the Holy See. If the Emperor were to triumph in Lombardy, he would not content himself with his ancient dominions, but would despoil the Pope of the Legations. Anarchy and irreligion march together in advance of foreign tyranny. The triumph of Charles Albert, in saving the monarchy, would save religion by the same blow. This circular was signed by M. Plezza, the Minister of the Interior."

**BEATIFICATION OF GERMAINE COUSIN.**—The *Réveil du Midi* says that the beatification of the venerable Germaine Cousin has been referred to the judgment of the Congregation of Rites. The last process, on the virtues and miracles *in specie* of the pious shepherdess, is submitted to the eminent abilities of the members composing that congregation, and recognised as perfectly valid. The illustrious Cardinal Lambruschini, appointed reporter on this memorable case by Gregory XVI., made an important and convincing address at the last sitting, and his report, in every way favourable, was unanimously approved of.

**CELIBACY OF THE CLERGY IN GERMANY.**—The *Frankfort Journal* of the 8th of August states that 112 Deputies have presented to the National Assembly a proposition tending to the abolition of the celibacy of priests. Three Catholic Bishops and sixty-five other Deputies addressed a protest to the Assembly, by which they bound themselves not to interfere with the internal affairs of the Catholic Church, in order to avoid a conflict which would render impossible the accomplishment of the Assembly's labours. In the latter case, the Catholic Church—that is to say, the Roman clergy and their adherents—would refuse obedience to the Vicar of the Empire.

**AUSTRIA.**—The Archbishop of Olmutz, in concert with his suffragan the Bishop of Brun, has addressed a memorial to the Minister of the Interior, claiming the recognition by the Constituent Assembly of the most absolute independence of the Church, and liberty for all its movements in the lofty sphere in which it was placed by its Divine Founder. The prelate proves that it is only on this condition that the Church can discharge the mission she has received from Heaven, to civilise nations, to teach them submission to temporal authority, and to guide them, by the observance of divine laws, to that heavenly future destined for them. This letter has produced an effect worthy of its author.—The Assembly at Vienna received at the same time a petition signed by almost all the population of the Tyrol, claiming the maintenance of a privilege appertaining to that province from time immemorial and respected by all its sovereigns, a privilege in virtue of which every Tyrolean is obliged to profess the Catholic religion, Apostolic and Roman, under penalty of losing his indigenous rights.

**LUCERNE.**—The government of Lucerne, after having suppressed and spoiled the Abbey of St Urban, and all the monasteries holding property, is now disposed to proscribe the Capuchins, because these religious, conformably to the decrees of the Council of Trent and the instructions of the Bishop, refuse absolution to the magistrates who voted that suppression and confiscation of property. The curés who have had the courage to express their reprobation of this sacrilegious spoliation are not better treated. Four have already been dispossessed of their benefices, and it is too probable that others will meet with the same fate.

**THE SWISS CATHOLICS.**—The *Gazette de Ley* has the following letter from Switzerland, dated 3d August:—"The Federal Diet has just suspended its sittings at Berne, as the Deputies are returning to their cantons to assist at the general vote on the new Helvetic constitution, which is to take place successively in the twenty-two cantons. Those of Berne, Zurich, and Soleure, are the first to vote. The Radical party, sure of an immense majority in these three cantons, will profit by this arrangement to influence the vote of the remainder. The acceptance of the constitution is undoubted; it will scarcely be rejected by the Catholic cantons that made part of the Sunderbund. The voting will be over throughout the twenty-two between this and the 1st of October. The Swiss Catholics regard the future with a gloomy prospect. Up to this time, out of 22 voices, 9½ were Catholic and 9½ Protestant, with three neutrals. According to the new constitution, the Catholics will have only 31 voices out of 118.

"A Roman prelate, Apostolic Nuncio in Switzerland in the last century, said, *Helvetia hominum confusione et Dei providentia regitur* (Switzerland is governed by man's confusion and God's providence). Let us hope that this axiom, since passed into a proverb, may be confirmed anew in our time: let us trust in God that He will save his Church. It is consoling to see that the religious zeal of the Catholic people is greatly augmented since the defeat of the Sunderbund. Pilgrimages to Our Lady of the Hermits are more frequent this year than in the past; persecutions augment the devotedness of these brave mountaineers, and the God of mercy will, at the proper time, grant their prayers. The Catholic chiefs of the Sunderbund, who were compelled to quit their country, are much to be pitied. They at first found an asylum in the Austrian dominions; but, since the Radical students rule in Vienna, they are quitting Austria to find a place of safety elsewhere."

## Journal of the Week.

August 11.

### HOME AND COLONIAL.

**Parliamentary.**—In the House of Lords, on Thursday, Earl Grey laid further papers on the table respecting emigration to Australia, giving a sketch of the rapid rise and present prosperous condition of the Australian colonies. It was not possible to expect that the emigration to that quarter could produce any perceptible effect upon the population of this country, owing to the cost, which was about 20l. The whole population of European origin in the Australian colonies now amounted to 300,000. In 1845, the exports thence amounted to 2,189,000l., being an increase of twelvefold in seventeen years. In the last ten years there had been sent out between 90,000 and 100,000 emigrants to those colonies (including New Zealand), of whom no fewer than 80,000 were provided with a passage out of the sums derived from the sale of colonial lands. Port Phillip, now a thriving community, had been established without one shilling of expense to the mother country; and even South Australia, although it had temporary difficulties to encounter, and had cost comparatively a considerable sum, yet had now entirely emerged from those difficulties, and had continued steadily to advance till a large surplus revenue had been realised, which

was appropriated to the conveyance of emigrants to that country. In the course of the present year, emigration would add to the population of the two colonies, New South Wales and South Australia, 18,059 persons. Emigration to America had benefited greatly by the facility with which parties remitted money home to enable their friends to go out and join them. In Australia no such facilities existed, but it was determined to afford them, and an arrangement had been entered into with the Treasury by which an emigrant might have money remitted in favour of any person he chose.

Lord Monteagle was dismayed at the statement of the noble lord, for there was nothing to shew that he had considered this question with reference to any principle of systematic continuous colonisation, nothing to lead the people of England to cherish the slightest expectation that, through the agency of the noble lord in the colonies, any possible relief would be afforded.

Earl Grey replied, that the great difference between his noble friend and himself seemed to be, that his noble friend thought some enormous grant, some millions of public money, ought to be applied to emigration purposes. He, on the other hand, greatly doubted whether making such grants out of the taxes,—the state undertaking to plant large numbers of people on vacant lands in the colonies,—was a more prudent plan than the other plan, of the state only interfering to assist and direct, so that the emigration should be spontaneous, rather than artificial.

The Unlawful Oaths Acts (Ireland) Continuance and Amendment Bill was read a second time. This law authorises the police to enter places where meetings are held, and to search for books and papers, which would shew their design and character.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Labouchere moved the following resolution: "That it is expedient to remove the restrictions which prevent the free carriage of goods by sea to and from the United Kingdom and the British possessions abroad; subject, nevertheless, to such control by her Majesty in Council as may be necessary; and to amend the laws for the registration of ships and seamen." The Government were desirous to lay their views on the Navigation Laws before the country in the shape of a bill, to receive full consideration in the next session. After a lengthened conversation, the resolution was agreed to, and leave given to bring in a bill.

The Corrupt Practices at Elections Bill then went through committee, causing in its passage an amusing and piquant interchange of banter and attack.

—We have no further information from Dublin with respect to the mission of the Rev. Mr. Mackey, which extended only to the case of Mr. Meagher.

There are alarming rumours from Abbeyfeale, where two mails were stopped on Saturday last. It is said that an encampment of the peasantry has been formed between Limerick and Kerry.

Members of the Catholic priesthood are again chronicled in the sacred character of preservers of the peace. At Limerick, "the Rev. Dr. O'Brien addressed the people of St. Mary's, on Sunday last, with his accustomed eloquence, exhorting them against connexion of any kind with illegal, riotous, or insurrectionary proceedings in any portion of the country." At Castlebar, "the Rev. Peter Geraghty, from the altar of the parish chapel on Sunday last, in the Irish dialect, admonished his congregation to abstain from every act which could be construed into any the least semblance of disaffection. He knew from past experience how unnecessary it was for him to admonish them on their duty and loyalty to their Queen; but he and they knew that at all times mischief making and family destroyers—secret spies—were busy among the people; and against such he wished them to be on their keeping."

The *Times* correspondent yields the extorted praise with slanderous unwillingness. "The result of the late outbreak appears to have filled the minds of the people with a profound impression that no rebellion can have any chance of success in Ireland unless the priests lead them on. This is an important fact, and deserves consideration. I have the most ample evidence that their interference has saved the country from much bloodshed. On all the points where the insurgent leaders appeared the Roman Catholic clergy dissuaded the people from open rebellion, and there can be no doubt that their influence and exhortations had a powerful effect."

General Macdonald has returned to the camp at Thurles with all his force, excepting three companies of the Rifles that remain at Limerick.

At the Dublin special commission, which was opened on Tuesday, five or six persons pleaded guilty to indictments charging them with having in their possession guns, pistols, or pikes, contrary to the provisions of the late act of Parliament. The Chief Baron said that as they were charged under a recent statute, and might not have known that their conduct was illegal, the Court did not feel called on to inflict a severe penalty. His



Lordship directed all the traversers to be imprisoned for forty-eight hours, but one, and he sentenced him to one month's imprisonment.

A reward of 300*l.* has been offered for the apprehension of Richard O'Gorman.

## FOREIGN.

The French *Moniteur* publishes a decree by the chief of the Executive Government, removing the suspension on the *Représentant du Peuple*, the paper edited by Mr. Proudhon.

—Letters of the 5th from Milan state that at two o'clock on the previous day the Austrians attacked the lines in front of the Porta Romana, and then retired. The King withdrew the whole of the Piedmontese army to the bastions which surround the city, and established his head-quarters in the old citadel. At midnight M. Razy, the French Chargé d'Affaires at Turin, and Mr. Campbell, the British Consul, accompanied two of the King's generals on a special mission to the head-quarters of Field-Marshal Radetzky. The object of the Consuls was to demand time to provide for the safe exit of French and British subjects, whilst that of the Generals appeared to be to prepare a capitulation. The impression produced in Milan when the despatches left was, that a capitulation had been signed.

On entering Cremona, says a letter from Turin, the Austrians decreed a levy *en masse* of men between the ages of eighteen and forty to be incorporated in the Austrian army. This decision led to the emigration of most of the youths of Cremona, who proceeded to Milan to join the Italian army.

## August 12.

## HOME AND COLONIAL.

*Parliamentary.*—In the House of Commons, the orders of the day for going into committee upon the Registering Births and the Marriages (Scotland) Bills were severally discharged. The bills are consequently dropped for the present session.

Several votes in the Navy Estimates were then agreed to. In the course of the discussion upon one of them, a "pretty quarrel" took place between Sir De L. Evans and Mr. Hume, which was, however, amicably settled at the commencement of the evening sitting by a mutual explanation, in which both parties protested that they meant nothing personally offensive to the other. In the evening Mr. Bernal again took the chair in the Committee of Supply, and the house proceeded to discuss the Navy and Miscellaneous Estimates till a late hour.

—The *Gazette* contains the appointment of Colonel Sir William Macbean George Colebrooke, K.C.B., to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief over the islands of Barbados, Grenada, St. Vincent, Tobago, and St. Lucia, and their dependencies.

—Everything continues tranquil in Dublin. Among the latest captures is that of a person named O'Mahony, proprietor of a news-room in Capel-street, who until Thursday morning had eluded the vigilance of the police. Four Americans, two of whom were in the dress of seamen, were arrested in the morning by the police at Clontarf. The Coquette, Weldon master, has been detained in the Bay of Dungarvan, with 600 barrels of gunpowder aboard, her nominal cargo being flour.

Kevin Izod O'Doherty was put on his trial on Thursday, before the Special Commission, for imagining, devising, and intending to depose the Queen from her royal style, title, and honour of the Imperial Crown of the United Kingdom, such intention being indicated by articles published in the *Tribune*. The trial was not finished on that day.

## FOREIGN.

It is announced that the directors of the French Northern Railroad Company have concluded a treaty with the Minister of Finance on the following terms:—The Government accords the company a period of two years for the payment of 24,000,000*fr.* of its debt (960,000*fr.*), and after the expiration of two years the company will pay 4,000,000*fr.* (160,000*fr.*) yearly, until the entire debt shall be liquidated. The committee on the decree for the purchase of the Paris and Lyons Railroad has by a unanimous resolution approved of the Government plan. M. Duclerc, the President, in giving his vote, added that, had he been Minister of Finance, he would have offered the company less advantageous conditions.

The French Government is active in its exertions to render its army numerous and effective. Every day considerable additions are made to it. The whole of the conscription of 1847, amounting to 80,000 men, has been called out and marched to the corps with which they are to be incorporated. Of these 80,000 it should be observed here that 2,302 only are for the naval service. The effective of the army was fixed previous to the Revolution at 342,767 men, which has been increased within the last three months by 179,360 men, and consequently at this moment it amounts to 522,127 men.

The *cautionnement* required to publish a journal in Paris has been fixed at 24,000 francs.

—During the night of the 5th and the morning of the 6th the King and the whole Piedmontese army retired from Milan

by the road to Turin. On Sunday, the 6th, the Austrian army, very strong, and in the finest order, entered the city, and in a few hours civil and military occupation was established. The utmost silence prevailed during the passage of the troops through the Corso and principal streets. The city has been deserted by all the nobility, many of the better families, and by an immense majority of the people. On the morning of the 7th a proclamation appeared, signed by Field-Marshal Radetzky, declaring the city and province of Lombardy in a state of siege, stating that all offences against good order would be tried by martial law, and nominating the Prince Schwarzenburg military governor of Milan. The greatest order prevails, both on the part of the Austrian troops and the Milanese people. Not an offensive word is uttered on either side. In the terms of the capitulation, Radetzky promises to maintain with respect to the past all the indulgence that equity demands.

The populace of Milan became so enraged on hearing that a capitulation had been made, that they overturned the carriages of the King's suite, constituted him a nominal prisoner in the palace where he resided, and compelled him to promise to break off the agreement, and give battle to the Austrians. The violence of the crowd was great; the most insulting language was used towards the King, and several shots were fired at him. The officers and dragoons who formed the escort of the carriages were compelled to dismount, and they were embraced by the people, with loud cries of "Long live the Piedmontese army, but death to the traitor Charles Albert." At three o'clock in the morning of the 6th, the mob who filled the Contrada were so frightened by the discharge of artillery charged with blank cartridge only, that they fled from the square, and, every thing being prepared, the King left the palace in safety, on the road towards Turin.

—The *Augsburg Gazette* states that an Austrian division was directed from Verona on the States of the Pope, and had crossed the Po, marching on Bologna. On the 3d, Field-Marshal Welden issued a proclamation, dated Bondeno, to the inhabitants of the Legations, in which he says, that thirty years back Austria conquered the Legations, and voluntarily restored them to their Sovereign. "Austria only wants to protect the peaceful inhabitants, and to maintain their government in the possession of the sovereign rights which are disputed it by a faction." He particularises the bands calling themselves crusaders (*crociati*) as specially the object of his observations, and points as a warning to the "smoking ruins of Sermida," destroyed because the inhabitants fired on his soldiers.

—The Prince Von Leiningen, the newly appointed Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs under the Reichsverweser of the German Empire, has issued a long and important manifesto, which commences by the axiom, that "every nation has an indisputable right, under certain circumstances, of undertaking reforms in its internal affairs, even by forcible means; that is to say, through the medium of revolution." After reciting the history and philosophy of the circumstances attending the convocation of the German National Assembly, the Prince urges that the nation must now decide whether it will really have a united and powerful Germany. For himself he entertains the conviction that it is the serious duty of the Imperial Government and the National Assembly to devote itself with courage and decision to the fulfilment of this great mission. The Imperial Power must, so far as it may be necessary, absorb in itself the sovereignty of the individual states. It must, above all, abolish, as speedily as possible, the diplomatic intercourse of the individual states at home and abroad, and concentrate it in its own hands. It must appropriate to itself the unconditional disposal of the national forces. It must advance the Customs lines to the frontiers of Germany. It must not allow the Governments, or the constituent State Assemblies dependent on it, to occupy themselves with matters that appertain to the National Assembly alone. If obedience to its powers be refused, punishment must follow with all speed.

## August 14.

## HOME AND COLONIAL.

Messrs. F. W. Meagher, P. O'Donoghue, and Maurice Connor Leyne, were arrested by constable P. Madden and the horse-patrol on Saturday night, between Rathcommon and the Holy Cross. The prisoners were conveyed from Thurles to Dublin by special train the next morning.

Mr. O'Gorman is rumoured to have got on board the *Jessie*, which sailed from Scatterry Roads, near Limerick, for Quebec, on the 8th or 9th instant. Two boatmen of Beagh Castle have been arrested, on information that they put Mr. O'Gorman on board the Garryowen steamer, for Killybeg.

The *Times* has decided on its part—the Catholic priesthood are to undergo a new torrent of abuse and misrepresentation. "Our own reporter," writing from Thurles on Saturday morning, says, "The Romish Church has often harboured criminals from the pursuit of justice, and it would not be extraordinary if she did so now. The position of Father Mackey, as medi-

ator between the leaders and the Government, the singular change which has taken place in the character of the movement, and the fact that all the leaders at large are members of the Roman Catholic faith,—all these circumstances induce me to think that the priests are sheltering them. Having exerted themselves to prevent the people from joining in actual rebellion, they now shew their sympathy for the cause which it was said justified that last extremity. . . . Smith O'Brien was a Protestant, and his safety was not therefore a matter of such importance as that of Meagher, O'Gorman, or even Doheny."

The Rev. Mr. Mackey thus simply states the object of his mission: "About a week ago, when I heard that those gentlemen had arrived on the border of my parish, fearing that any attempt to arrest them might lead to a collision similar to that which took place in Ballingarry, I sought and procured an interview with them. I then said that, though there were no other reasons, as the country had declined to act under their guidance, a surrender to the Government was their most judicious and honourable course. The great obstacle in the way to their following my advice was the fear they entertained that by so doing they might appear to abandon those to whom they were committed, or be attempting to secure any special advantage to themselves. They ultimately consented to my making the communication to Government, into the details of which it is unnecessary now to enter. It is enough to say, it was not of the nature described. It was not a bargaining for mere life, as has been asserted. It did not propose any advantage special to themselves. It was conceived in the spirit of brotherly affection and devotion. It contemplated the peace of the country, and the restoration of order. And, in proof of the perfect disinterestedness that governed this proceeding, I beg to add that one of those gentlemen, Mr. Meagher, refused to comply with the most urgent entreaties to make his escape from the country, when the means of escape were offered to him; and this because he had determined to share in whatever penalties awaited his friends."

The jury in Mr. Kevin O'Doherty's case were discharged on Saturday morning, being unable to agree on a verdict. The case had been on two days, and the jury had been locked up for nearly twenty hours without any refreshment.

#### FOREIGN.

From Frankfort, under date Aug. 9, we learn that the following Ministry was definitively resolved on, differing in some respects from that announced in our last number:—President of the Council (without *portefeuille*), the Prince of Leiningen. Foreign affairs, Mr. Heckscher, of Hamburg: Under-Secretaries of State, Mr. Von Bregeleben, of Darmstadt; Baron Max Von Gager, of Wiesbaden. Interior, Mr. Von Schmerling, of Vienna: Under-Secretaries of State, Mr. Bassermann, of Mannheim; Mr. Von Würth, of Vienna. Justice, Mr. Robert Mohl, of Heidelberg: Under-Secretary of State, Mr. Widenmann, of Düsseldorf. War, General Von Peucker: Under-Secretary of State, Major Von Brand; both of the Prussian army. Finances, Mr. Von Beckerath, of Crefeld, near Düsseldorf: Under-Secretary of State, Mr. Mathy, of Karlsruhe. Commerce, Mr. Duckwitz, of Bremen: Under-Secretaries of State, Mr. Mevissen, of Cologne; Mr. Fallati, of Tubingen.

—M. Affre, the brother of the late Archbishop, has written to the National Assembly, demanding to be excused from taking part in the discussion on the report of the commission of inquiry into the events of June, "motives of *haute convenance* making it his duty to withdraw." A "long agitation" succeeded the reading of the letter.

The *Reforme* states that the distress among the operative classes at Paris is every day becoming more intense. Crowds of famished women, children, and old men, are constantly to be seen waiting at the gate of the Luxembourg for the hour of the soldiers' meal, in expectation of receiving a portion of it. Serious apprehensions are entertained for the approaching winter.

—The principles on which King Charles Albert has acted since the retreat from Goito on the 27th and 28th, are inexplicable. Up to that period he appeared to fight with good faith, but with the worst strategy; but since, no one can understand what his secret policy is. He announced that he would fight first on the Oglio, and then on the Adda; but the army retired on the first Austrian videttes being seen. Milan was not prepared for defence, but the moment Charles Albert promised to give battle before the walls, barricades were raised, the tocsin sounded, and an immense sacrifice of property was made by the burning of all the houses of the suburbs near the Porta Romana and Porta Tosa. No sooner, however, is the city compromised, and the grievous injury inflicted, than the King declares he can no longer hold good his ground, and he makes a capitulation, in which there is no other guarantee for the Milanese than the equitable consideration of Field-Marshal Radetzky himself. All these facts present a terrible array against the King, and it has been more than once asserted that he entered into secret terms at Goito, the night previous to the commencement of the retreat, undertaking to renounce all

views of effecting the liberation of Italy, and to re-enter into the Austrian system in the peninsula. The truth of these statements is difficult to be got at, but conversation ran very freely on them among the officers of the Sardinian army.

August 15.

#### HOME AND COLONIAL.

**Parliamentary.**—In the House of Lords, on Monday, the royal assent was given by commission to a large number of bills, amongst which were the following:—Rum Duties; Assignment of Ecclesiastical Districts; West India Islands Relief; Canada Union Act Amendment; Salmon Breed Preservation; Windsor Castle and Town Approaches Improvement; Regent's Quadrant Colonnade; Public Works (Ireland) No. 2.; Evicted Destitute Poor (Ireland); Ecclesiastical Unions and Divisions of Parishes (Ireland); Encumbered Estates (Ireland); Juvenile Offenders (Ireland); Law of Entail (Scotland).

On the Lord Chancellor moving the House into committee on the Unlawful Oaths (Ireland) Bill, the Earl of Shrewsbury rose, pursuant to notice, to ask what were the intentions of the Government with regard to remedial measures for Ireland. That country was still occupied, and not governed. The only material change that had taken place was the passing of the new Poor-law; and even that was in many cases inflicting a cruel injury upon the Irish landlords, and a still more cruel injury on the poor. Religious distinctions were the source of all the misgovernment of Ireland. To procure a conviction in the case of Mitchell, the Government were obliged to exclude every Catholic from the jury, so that his conviction, instead of producing good, produced evil. They might treat the Catholic religion as an antagonistic religion, but it would never be in their power to govern the people of Ireland under such a system. He believed there was nothing so well calculated to put down the cry of repeal as that of reducing the Established Church within fair and legitimate proportions. Its destruction was by no means desired by the Catholics; but its reconstruction would be most beneficial to itself as well as to the country. There was abundant property for both the Catholic and the Protestant Church in Ireland, and it would be a crime to impose a tax either upon England, Scotland, or Ireland, for the purpose of supporting the Catholic priesthood. No doubt great faults had been committed by the people of Ireland. Had they, and more especially the clergy, confined themselves to safe and wholesome methods for improving the country, it was impossible but they should have obtained them. The cry of repeal was sure to result in physical force; and this opinion he had never shrunk from openly avowing. The only effectual remedy for the ills of Ireland was to establish a government of opinion. As an Irish peer, intimately connected with that country, though not possessing any landed property there, but feeling as a Catholic and also as an Englishman, he could not rest satisfied without protesting against the system of government which was pursued in that country, and which had made Ireland our weakness instead of our strength, an outrage to humanity and a scandal to the world.

The Marquis of Lansdowne protested against the bill not being considered a remedial measure, in the largest sense. A state of things that should invite capital into Ireland was indispensable to improvement; and how could capital come into the country without the protection of the law? It was said, that they should improve the franchise and the municipal corporations. Those were certainly rights to be estimated; but what was the value of those rights if exercised under a tyranny? This bill was therefore a remedial measure, inasmuch as it removed that which was a bar to the operation of other measures. The noble Marquis then referred to remedial acts that had been passed this session; and for a series of years they had been endeavouring to improve the condition of the Catholics. He contrasted their present position with that of the year 1773, when an act for enabling Catholics to hold on lease only forty perches of land was rejected by the Irish Parliament.

The Duke of Wellington insisted that this act was necessary to put down the secret societies that had succeeded in forming, promoting, and carrying out open rebellion in Ireland. If the noble Earl thought remedial measures necessary, let him come down to the House and propose them, and he assured him he would find the House disposed to listen to any measure for the benefit of Ireland.

Lord Redesdale granted that Catholics had been excluded on certain cases from the office of jurymen; but, if the Catholic population of Ireland were taken as a body, it would be found that at least four-fifths were disaffected to the Government.

The Marquis of Clanricarde could not listen to the charge made by the noble lord against the Catholics of Ireland, of being disloyal, without declaring his entire dissent from a statement which, from his own knowledge, he could say was not the fact. He knew a large portion of the Catholic population of Ireland to be well-affected; the army and the police did their



duty faithfully; the constabulary force were as good soldiers and as good police as any in her Majesty's service.

On going into committee, the Earl of Glengall moved a clause to enable the Government to put down the Repeal Association. Irish demagoguism would not be put down till the Association, from which it had sprung, was destroyed. The noble Earl, however, withdrew the clause at the instance of the Marquis of Lansdowne, who said that before next session, Government would be armed with formidable power to put down all associations. The bill was reported without amendments.

In the House of Commons, in answer to Mr. Thornely, Mr. Glyn, the chairman of the North Western Railway Company, assured the House that every provision had been made for the proper working of the line. A very considerable proportion of the old engine-drivers had returned to their duty, and, with the aid of experienced men, who had been obtained from other lines, every train would be worked by competent men, and with as much security as before.

The Poor-law Union District Schools Bill was read a third time and passed; as was also the Money-Order Department (Post-office) Bill.

Replying to a question from Lord Dudley Stuart, Lord Palmerston mentioned that the last accounts which he had received from the British Consul in Moldavia stated that the Russian corps which had entered the province either had retired or was about to retire. From the information received, it appeared that a body of Russian troops had entered Moldavia, at the request of the Hospodar of the province, that they were then retiring, and that no portion of them had entered the principality of Walachia.

The House then went into committee on the Miscellaneous Estimates, when the first vote proposed was one of 30,000*l.* to complete the sum necessary to defray the expense of works at the new Houses of Parliament. As usual, a bickering ensued as to the cost of these erections, Mr. Barry's remuneration, &c. Lord Morpeth admitted that, less 4000*l.* or 5000*l.*, the sum of 1,000,000*l.* had already been spent on the works.

In the vote of 23,167*l.* for repairing public buildings, &c. in Ireland, Mr. Goulburn noticed an item of 900*l.* for a Catholic chapel, proposed to be built for the Royal Hibernian Military School, and he feared that if this design were carried out, it would lead to much dissension.

Sir W. Somerville observed, that the only place within the walls of the school in which the children of the Catholic soldiers could attend divine service was a room which did not deserve any better name than that of a dirty hole, and it was therefore proposed to build a chapel for them.

Mr. Spooner objected on principle to the recognition and support of a Catholic school by this country. If the right hon. gentleman did not divide the committee against the vote, he would do so himself.

Mr. Drummond thought it madness, in an assembly constituted like the House of Commons, for any man to object to the principle of voting public money for Catholics. He objected to any vote for any sect whatever.

On the House dividing, the numbers were—for the amendment, 12; against it, 103.

Mr. Spooner objected to the item of 2685*l.* for the repair and maintenance of Maynooth College, on the ground that the repairs of that college had been provided for by the grant of 30,000*l.* from the consolidated fund, given by the Maynooth Act. He moved that the sum of 2685*l.* be struck out of the estimate.

Messrs. Bankes, Duncan, Law, Hume, Muntz, and Henley concurred in the objection.

Mr. Gladstone observed, that from the terms of the Act of Parliament, the commissioners appear to have been appointed for the purpose of fitting up and repairing, "from time to time," the buildings of Maynooth College. The other question was as to the amount claimed. The sum of 2600*l.* for two years' repairs would be at the rate of 1300*l.* a-year for repairs of buildings which were said to be not yet complete, and which could not be in a condition to require that sum for *bond fide* repairs. It was plain, from the Act, that the grant of 30,000*l.* was not intended merely to cover the cost of new buildings, but of putting the old and dilapidated buildings in repair; and, as the new buildings could not yet require repair, the inference might be drawn that the 2600*l.* was not for annual repairs, but for the reparation of the old buildings, which ought to be a charge upon the 30,000*l.* Before the votes were passed, therefore, the exact nature of these repairs should be stated, whether they were such as Parliament was bound to provide for, or whether they were those for which Parliament had already made provision. If the ordinary repairs of the building were to be made the subject of an annual vote, it would appear that the House would have a revival of the old Maynooth debate, for it would recur as regularly as ever. Now, if such were to be the consequence, he would suggest to the Government whether it would not be preferable to institute something in the shape of

a fabric fund, and throw the responsibility of the repairs upon the trustees, so as to avoid these annual estimates.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer observed, that in 1846-7, the year after the 30,000*l.* had been voted, a sum was granted for annual repairs. He would write an estimate of the repairs, and if it should prove that any part of the 30,000*l.* should have been drawn from the 30,000*l.*, the error should be rectified.

The House then divided, when the numbers appeared—for the vote, 109; against it, 38. The miscellaneous estimates occupied the remainder of the evening. The grant to Sir C. Trevelyan of 2500*l.* for his exertions during the Irish famine, drew forth some strong protests against the practice of rewarding a public servant with a sum of money, before asking the consent of Parliament. It was also elicited, that the Earl of Shelburne having resigned his seat as a Lord of the Treasury, it had been determined, in compliance with the recommendation of the Committee on the Estimates, not to fill up the vacancy.

—The engine-drivers on the North-Western line waited, by deputation, on the Members for Marylebone on Monday, with the object of shewing a substantial reason why the Government should be called upon to appoint a committee of inquiry, in order to see if, under existing circumstances, the safety of the public was really guaranteed, as stated by Mr. Glyn, the Chairman of the North-Western Company; and whether there is, or is not, any truth in the statement made at the meetings of the engine-men relative to accidents and delays on the line during the past week. The deputation gave a denial to Mr. Glyn's statement, made in the House of Commons, and said that on that morning the whole of the men at Camden, Wolverton, Northampton, Rugby, and Birmingham, had taken in their coats and watches belonging to the company, and had received their back week's salary, which it was the custom of the company always to keep in hand.

—When the intelligence became known in Dublin that Mr. Meagher "of the Sword" was an inmate of Kilmainham Gaol, the circumstance created marvellously little excitement, considering the prominent position that ill-fated young man has occupied in the political history of Ireland for the last year or so. Not but that Mr. Meagher is eminently popular as a revolutionary leader, but the truth is, the spirit of rebellion which ran riot one short fortnight since is completely broken by the arrest, without a struggle, of Mr. Smith O'Brien. Mr. Maurice Leyne is a nephew of the late Daniel O'Connell, and remained a member of Conciliation Hall until within a very recent period, when he suddenly shook off the shackles of moral force, and threw himself into the ranks of the Republicans. He is in years about the same age as Mr. Meagher, and his oratory, like that gentleman's, is of the most florid style: his speeches might, by a slight stretch of ingenuity, be readily turned into blank verse. The third party arrested (O'Donoghue) is an attorney's clerk, and a man who was always regarded with suspicion by the Confederates. He is possessed of a fair share of natural talent, which was evinced in the publication of several letters written during the heat of the late agitation.

The clergy of Archbishop MacHale's diocese have signed a memorial to the Queen on behalf "of the deluded William Smith O'Brien and his misguided associates, assuring her Majesty that the exercise of mercy on this occasion towards these unfortunate culprits will secure to her Majesty and throne more of pure and true loyalty than the shedding of the blood of thousands."

There remains no doubt that Mr. O'Gorman planned the robbery of the mails at Abbeyfeale. The bags have been returned empty.

## FOREIGN.

The Committee on Labour of the French National Assembly terminated on Saturday the discussion on M. Wolowski's enactment as to the labour of children and women in manufactories and workshops. A few alterations were made in the original proposition. Children are not to be admitted into these places of labour until they have completed their tenth year: M. Wolowski proposed the ninth. Up to thirteen, they are not to work more than six hours a-day; and they will be compelled to attend school the other half of the day. Lads from thirteen to eighteen are not to work more than eleven hours a-day, and the same limit is to be imposed on females, whatever their age. M. Wolowski had proposed a general and salaried inspection, to enforce a strict and uniform application of the law throughout the territory, and to superintend the local and gratuitous inspection. The committee admitted the principle, but, not to multiply functionaries, decided that this service should be intrusted to the inspectors of mines and roads and bridges. A report is to be published every year, detailing the results of the law.

—The *Journal des Débats* publishes a letter from a private correspondent, dated Vigevano, the 8th instant, which states that the Piedmontese army is being reorganised. Marshal Radetzky had consented to a first armistice for three days, and for

an exchange of all the prisoners made since the commencement of the war. General St. Marsan, the head of the Commissariat, had been cashiered, together with General Sommariva and others. It was believed that the King's head-quarters would be removed from Vigevano to Candia, and thence to Alessandria, where an imposing force was being assembled.

—Letters from Florence of the 6th inst. announce that the Grand Duke of Tuscany, finding that Baron Bettino Ricasoli, the Gonfaloniere of Florence, had, after two days of ineffectual efforts to form a Ministry, resigned the commission he had received for that purpose, had insisted that the Ministry which had resigned, composed of Counts Rodolfi and Baldoossaroni, should resume office. Those Ministers having declared that they could not undertake the Government unless they could count on the sincere support of the representatives of the nation, the two Chambers held an extraordinary sitting during the night of the 5th, and voted, by acclamation, a resolution of confidence in the Rodolfi Cabinet.

#### August 16.

##### HOME AND COLONIAL.

**Parliamentary.**—In the House of Lords on Tuesday, Lord Campbell moved that the amendments of the Commons to the Public Health Bill should be agreed to. Lord Ellenborough would not give the House of Commons an excuse for rejecting this bill, by moving that their lordships should persist in their amendments. The bill, as it stood, was not what it ought to be, and what it would be, but was still a great public good. Lords Redesdale and Portman regretted the rejection of the smoke-consumption clauses. The parties who were against the abolition of that nuisance were the great chimney-owners—a small class, but a very important one. Lord Campbell said that every exertion was made by the Government to carry the amendments introduced by the select committee of their lordships. The opposition to them had proceeded from the Protectionist quarter, coalescing with others connected with the manufacturing districts; and by the combination of these two forces, the amendments were rejected. The House then agreed to the Commons' amendments.

The Unlawful Oaths (Ireland) Bill was read a third time and passed, with an addition moved by the Earl of Roden, empowering the seizure of ammunition as well as arms.

The business of the House of Commons was of little interest.

—The *Gazette* contains a notification that the Danish Government has decided to blockade, from the 15th of this month, the rivers Elbe, Weser, and Jahde, as well as the eastern entrance of the port of Stralsund, and of Griefswalde. Neutral packet-boats will be able freely to keep up the regular postal communication, upon condition that they do not carry contraband of war.

—The *Court Circular* announces that M. De Beaumont, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the French Republic, had an audience of her Majesty at Buckingham Palace on Tuesday, to deliver his credentials.

—The unreserved sale of the effects of the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos commenced on Tuesday morning, in the state dining-room of the palatial residence of Stow.

—The accounts from Ireland represent the neighbourhood of Abbeyfeale as in a state of open rebellion. The insurgents are stated to have made an attack on the village of Castletown, about three miles from Rathkeale, on Saturday last, killing three men, and making off before the arrival of the constabulary.

The *Times* correspondent furnishes half a column of mingled falsehood and insinuation against the Catholic clergy, recording his "profound conviction that the Roman Catholic clergy are using the present crisis for their own purposes, and that they do not in sincerity seek for the accomplishment of that pacific policy which, considering the first step they took in the recent movement, one would fancy them most disposed to cherish."

Mr. Martin, of the *Felon*, was put on his trial before the Special Commission on Monday. Several of the jury panel absented themselves, notwithstanding the largeness of the penalty imposed—50*l*. A great many challenges were made, both on the part of the prisoner as well as the Crown. The case for the Crown occupied the whole of the day.

The fact cannot be blinked, that the potato crop is a failure to an enormous extent, and there is not the shadow of a doubt that there will be a fearful deficiency before the close of the year in the staple food of the Irish peasantry. The Earl of Roden arrived in Dublin on Saturday, from a tour in the counties of Tipperary, Limerick, Kerry, and Cork; and it is said that his Lordship's report of the condition of the crop in this wide range of country is of the most distressing nature.

##### FOREIGN.

The Commission on the French Constitution has concluded the amended draught of its report. The preamble has been but slightly modified. General Cavaignac, who was invited to at-

tend the Commission, expressed himself in the most unqualified manner in favour of the election of the President of the Republic by universal suffrage. A resolution to that effect was carried by the majority of the Commission. General Lamoricière expressed his approbation of the chapter on the army, and particularly that article which forbids service by substitute. M. Armand Marrast (reporter of the Committee) is to submit the report to the National Assembly on Monday next at furthest. It is believed that the debate on it will commence on the Monday following. The Commission has resolved to propose to the National Assembly not to separate until it shall have voted all the organic laws, but after the voting of the Constitution the session is to be prorogued for one or two months at most.

A letter from Paris says, "This is the first 15th of August during eighteen years without processions in honour of Napoleon, whose *fête* day it is. It would appear that all party is for the moment deterred from displaying itself. I may safely assure you that the day will pass over without the slightest attempt at demonstration or disorder. Under the rule of martial law, Paris has become as quiet as London."

—The *Corriere Mercantile*, of the 9th instant, states that King Charles Albert was to establish his head-quarters at Mortara on the 8th. General Raccchia had proposed a plan of defence, which was partly approved. The line of operation was to extend from Piacenza to Cesti, with Alessandria as a *point d'appui*, and a retreat on the Gioghi on the side of Genoa. "At head-quarters," adds that journal, "the Camarilla is all powerful, and alone initiated in all the secrets." Travellers lately arrived at Novara described Milan as completely deserted. The palaces of Litta and Borromeo had been reduced to ashes.

—On Monday, the 7th instant, early in the morning the Austrian General Welden, accompanied by his staff, entered Bologna, and repaired to the Palace of the Prolegat, with whom he had a short interview. The troops, which had remained outside, marched in at nine o'clock, and had remained nearly two hours drawn up in the streets, when a courier arrived with a despatch from the French Chargé d'Affaires at Florence, for General Welden. At eleven o'clock the troops evacuated the city, by the Ferrara road. Their sudden departure was attributed to the contents of that despatch. The *Patria* of the 8th, states that the Austrians had established posts at the gates of Galliera, Strada Maggiore, and San Felice, and that the National Guard performed duty in the city.

The *Piedmontese Gazette* contains the following, under date, Florence, 7th inst.: An official communication of the English Minister residing at Florence has made known that Lieutenant-General Welden had, in consequence of the interference of the above Minister, who was subsequently joined by the Chargé d'Affaires of the French Republic, declared that the frontiers of Tuscany shall be respected by the Austrian forces, provided internal order shall be preserved in the Grand Duchy, and that no levy *en masse* or acts of aggression shall take place. The Minister of England having guaranteed the execution of those conditions, the Government trusts that the good sense and devotedness of the Tuscan population will induce them to maintain the calm attitude necessary for the salvation of the country. The Minister of England had likewise interposed his good offices with General Perglas, commander of the Austrian corps of occupation of Modena, and confidently expected a similar result. In the mean time, the Government is fast lining the frontier with troops, and preparing against every contingency.

—The *Hibernia* has brought dates from New York to the 2nd. In Congress, the attempt to pass a sort of compromise bill for the government of the new territories has been defeated—the House of Representatives refusing even to entertain or discuss the bill which had passed the Senate, and of which the tendency was to permit the establishment of slavery in New Mexico and California. It seems pretty well settled now, that no bill looking to such a result can obtain the assent of the House of Representatives.

The Whigs of Pennsylvania had ratified the nomination of General Taylor as candidate for the Presidency.

#### August 17.

##### HOME AND COLONIAL.

**Parliamentary.**—In the House of Commons on Wednesday, the Sheep, &c. Importation Prohibition Bill was read a third time, Lord George Bentinck taking occasion to thank the Government for this first step towards a repeal of the free-trade measures, to which he ascribed the introduction of diseased sheep, that had spread contagion. Mr. Labouchere denied that the principles of free-trade involved the free importation of diseased cattle. The impression on the continent was, that inoculation formed the only means of prevention.

In Committee of Supply, Lord John Russell stated, that on hearing of the prior debate, Sir Charles Trevelyan had expressed a wish to pay back to the Treasury the grant of 2500*l*., but the noble lord had objected to that step, convinced that the services justified the reward.



Mr. Disraeli took the opportunity of attacking the foreign policy of the Government, and Lord Palmerston's mediation in the affairs of Italy on the sentimental principle of developing nationality. He protested against the attempt to regulate the world by a contrived concert with the Jacobin party, whom he could not recognise as the French nation.

Lord Palmerston replied by defending the Italian policy of the administration, and the mission of Lord Minto. As respected diplomatic relations with the Pope, a communication had been made to him, not publicly, but from a most authentic source, conveying the anxious desire of the Government of Rome that an accredited and official agent should be sent there. The noble lord lamented the tone in which Mr. Disraeli had referred to France; he could not have thrown into the caldron of national animosities more bitter ingredients, more poisonous drugs, than he had infused into his speech. The noble lord eulogised the French Government as anxiously, wisely, earnestly, and courageously employed in establishing order, and asserted that it was impossible that two nations like England and France should unite together for any purposes which could not be avowed in the face of all mankind.

The debate occupied the whole of the morning sitting.

In the evening, Mr. Grogan, after reading a letter signed "Clarendon," dated from Dublin Castle, the 19th of March, 1848, to the Right Rev. Archbishop Murray, with reference to the subject of the amended statutes of the Queen's colleges in Ireland, wished to ask whether those statutes had been submitted to the Catholic prelates, the prelates of the Established Church, and the synod of the Presbyterian body in Ireland?

Lord John Russell replied that, finding the Catholic clergy felt great jealousy with respect to these colleges, and that there had been a letter, purporting to be from the Pope, the effect of which would have been to deter Catholics from attending them, the Lord Lieutenant had taken into his consideration the code of statutes by which the colleges were to be governed. After a great deal of deliberation and consultation, he thought the statutes had come out in such a shape that they would not meet with that hostility he had at first apprehended; and he had written to the Catholic Archbishop of Dublin to ask the view he took of the statutes as then proposed, and had received in reply a letter of a satisfactory nature. The letter referred to by the hon. gentleman had been written with a view of meeting the prejudiced notion in Ireland that these colleges were to be irreligious. As to submitting the statutes to the prelates of the Catholic and Established Churches, as well as the Presbyterian synod, for their approbation, he apprehended there would be no difficulty.

The debate on our foreign policy was then resumed. It was elicited that the first application respecting the affairs of Northern Italy came through the envoy sent on a special mission to this country from Austria by the Baron Wessenberg. The last communication was made by the Minister of Foreign Affairs in Austria on the 9th inst., and delivered in this country two or three days afterwards. The good offices of the French and English governments were not solicited in the character of umpires.

—Mr. Martin's trial was resumed before the Dublin Special Commission on Tuesday, and having lasted the whole day, was again adjourned.

—Hartnell, the leader of the insurgent band who, a week ago, attacked and robbed the mail at Abbeyfeale, was arrested on Monday and safely lodged in Limerick gaol. Hartnell was a respectable farmer in the neighbourhood. *The Times* accounts for his seizure in its own peculiar way: "The indignities which the insurgent party offered to the Rev. Mr. Lyddy, parish-priest, have probably had something to do with this expeditious arrest."

#### FOREIGN.

The Austrians entered Bologna on the 7th instant; a small body occupying the gates, while 3000 infantry, 500 cavalry, and 13 pieces of artillery encamped without the walls. General Welden established his head-quarters at the palace of Davia, within a few yards of the gate of San Felice. At four o'clock in the afternoon, after a collision between the people and the Austrians, the General imposed a contribution of 100 scudi on the city, and took eight hostages. That act of cruelty irritated the population, which rose *en masse*, rung the tocsin, and ran to arms. At six o'clock the following morning, the Bolognese drove the Austrians out of the city, and captured twenty-seven prisoners.

The *Piedmontese Gazette* publishes a letter, dated Bologna, the 9th instant, the postscript of which adds, that M. Bianchetti, the Prolegate of Bologna, wrote to the British Ambassador at Florence, to inform him of what had occurred. General Welden had, after the affair of the 8th, sent an order to the Prolegate to surrender forthwith the leaders of the resistance made the previous day, and to deliver up some of the principal citizens of Bologna as hostages. M. Bianchetti offered himself as a hostage, but the people rose and would not suffer the Prole-

gate to submit to such an order. General Welden then marched 4000 men into the city. The people attacked and drove out the Austrians, who immediately commenced firing on the city, but the peasants attacked them and forced them to cease firing. The Bolognese then sent couriers to all the cities in Romagna to demand assistance.

The *Costituzionale Romano* of the 5th instant, announces the continuance of tranquillity in the pontifical city, but says that the result of the new Ministerial combination is quite uncertain, it appearing that the difficulties left behind by the Mamiani Ministry oppose great obstacles to the complete solution of the existing crisis. According to the *Epoca*, Cardinal Fretti has left Rome for Naples on a secret mission. The majority of the Cardinals have also left Rome, though without any ostensible reason.

A six weeks' armistice has been concluded at Milan between Field-Marshal Radetzky and General Salasco on behalf of the King of Sardinia. The convention restores the *status quo ante bellum* in every respect, and provides for the evacuation of Peschiera and Venice. The greatest tranquillity prevailed in the city of Milan. Charles Albert had arrived at Alessandria.

#### Miscellaneous.

ROMAN CATHOLIC PRELATES.—The following is a copy of a circular addressed by her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonial Department to the Governors of the British colonies, dated the 20th day of November, 1847, relating to the precedence of Roman Catholic prelates, which was referred to in the debate in the House of Lords last week:—"Downing St., Nov. 20, 1847. Sir,—My attention has lately been called by the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland to the fact, that the prelates of the Roman Catholic Church in the British colonies have not hitherto, in their official correspondence with the Governor and authorities, been usually addressed by the title to which their rank in their own Church would appear to give them a just claim. Formerly there were obvious reasons for this practice; but as Parliament has, by a recent act (that relating to charitable bequests in Ireland), formally recognised the rank of the Irish Roman Catholic prelates, by giving them precedence immediately after the prelates of the Established Church of the same degree—the Roman Catholic Archbishops and Bishops taking rank immediately after the Protestant Archbishops and Bishops respectively—it has appeared to her Majesty's Government that it is their duty to conform to the rule thus laid down by the Legislature; and I have accordingly to instruct you hereafter officially to address the prelates of the Roman Catholic Church in your government by the title of 'Your Grace' or 'Your Lordship,' as the case may be. Parliament not having thought proper to sanction the assumption by the prelates of the Roman Catholic Church in Ireland of titles derived from the sees which they hold, a similar rule will be followed in the colonies; thus, for example, the Roman Catholic prelate in New South Wales will be addressed as the 'Most Rev. Archbishop Polding,' and in Van Diemen's Land as the 'Right Rev. Bishop Willson.'—I have, &c."—GREY.

A COINCIDENCE.—Since 1789 all the revolutions in France have taken place under Popes of the name of Pius. Louis XVI. was dethroned under Pius VI.; the Directory was overturned under Pius VI.; Napoleon fell under Pius VII.; Charles X. under Pius VIII.; and Louis Philippe under Pius IX.—*John Bull*.

DEATH OF CAPTAIN MARRYAT, C.B.—This distinguished officer and novelist expired at his seat, Langham, county Norfolk, on Wednesday, the 9th instant, after a long and painful illness, caused by the bursting of a succession of blood-vessels, in the 56th year of his age. Captain Marryat was second son of the late Joseph Marryat, Esq. M.P., of Wimbledon House, Surrey, and married Catherine, only daughter of the late Sir S. Shairp, Bart., N.B., by whom he leaves a family of six children. When at Hastings, in the month of February last, Captain Marryat learnt from a newspaper the total loss of her Majesty's ship *Avenger*, in which his eldest son perished. For some time it was feared the shock would have been more immediately fatal.

DEATH OF MR. GEORGE STEPHENSON.—It is with much concern that we announce the decease of Mr. George Stephenson, the celebrated engineer. He died at his establishment in Derbyshire, on Saturday last, aged 67. Few men have obtained or deserved a higher reputation. He rose from the humblest life, by the elasticity of his native talent overcoming the obstacles of narrow circumstances and even confined education. In his profession he was as happy and ingenious in his discoveries as generous in imparting the benefit of them to the world. In the history of railroad enterprise and movement the name of George Stephenson will live.

#### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We must request our Correspondents to recollect that all communications to the Editor must be *post-paid*.

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

## ST. GEORGE'S CATHOLIC CHURCH.

**SOUTHWARK.**—The Faithful are hereby informed of, and especially invited to attend, the following Devotions in honour of the most Blessed Sacrament, which will take place in the above Church.

On TO-MORROW, SUNDAY within the OCTAVE of the ASSUMPTION of our BLESSED LADY, HIGH MASS at Eleven, followed by a Procession of the Holy Sacrament, previous to the Forty Hours' Exposition.

MONDAY, 21st instant, HIGH MASS in the Ladye Chapel at Eleven o'clock.

TUESDAY, OCTAVE DAY of the ASSUMPTION, HIGH MASS at Eleven, and Procession of the Adorable Sacrament, which will close the Devotions in its honour.

The Clergy are particularly invited to assist at these Processions in Catech and Surplice.

The Church will be open the whole of Sunday and Monday for the Adoration of the Blessed Sacrament, when the Faithful are invited to visit the Church; as also to make offerings of Candles, Flowers, Incense, &c. (which may be obtained in the immediate neighbourhood), in honour of the most Blessed Sacrament.

DEO GRATIAS.

## EDUCATION.—The CLASS-BOOKS, &amp;c. of the

CHRISTIAN BROTHERS may be had of Jones, Dolman, Brown, Burns, and Little, London; Lynch, Manchester; Rockliff and Son, Liverpool; Maher, Birmingham; Farren, Newcastle-on-Tyne; Marshall, Edinburgh; Margey, Glasgow; Duffy, Battersby, Grace and Son, Belview, and Powell, Dublin; O'Gorman, and O'Brien, Limerick; Mulcahy, and O'Brien, Cork; Croker, Galway; Maxwell, Kilkenny; and Phelan, Waterford.

These publications will be supplied to the trade by Mr. M. F. O'Loughlin, 9 Polygon, Somers Town; or at St. Patrick's School, Tudor Place, Tottenham Court Road, London; and by Mr. G. Bellevue, 79 Grafton Street, Dublin.

## TO BE RAFFLED, in order to procure SITTINGS

for the SCHOOL at WALTHAMSTOW, TWENTY-FIVE ARTICLES of handsome JEWELLERY: they are in the possession of Mrs. COLLARD, who undertakes the management of the Raffle, which will be public, and upon the system of the Arts Union. There are 500 Tickets, at 2s. 6d. each. These may be had by applying to Mr. Dolman, 61 New Bond Street; Mr. Burns, 17 Portman Street; and Miss Mitton, 8 Polygon, Clarendon Square.

## IMPORTANT PATENT IMPROVEMENT in

CHRONOMETERS and WATCHES.—E. J. DENT, 82 STRAND, and 33 COCKSPUR STREET, by special appointment Chronometer, Watch, and Clockmaker to the Queen, His Royal Highness Prince Albert, and His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Russia, and who obtained the high distinction of receiving the Government Reward for the unparalleled performance of the best Chronometer ever submitted to twelve months' public trial, begs to acquaint the public that the MANUFACTURE of his WATCHES, CHRONOMETERS, and CLOCKS, is SECURED to him by THREE SEPARATE PATENTS, respectively granted in 1836, 1840, and 1842. Silver Lever Watches, jewelled in four holes, 6d. 6s. each: in gold cases, from 8l. to 10l. extra. Gold Horizontal Watches, with gold dials, from 8l. 8s. to 12l. 12s. each. Dent's "Appendix" to his recent work on "Time-keepers" is now ready for circulation.

## TO LADIES travelling, or while otherwise exposed

to the scorching rays of the Sun, and heated particles of Dust, ROWLANDS' KALYDOR will prove a most refreshing preparation for the complexion, dispelling the cloud of languor and relaxation, allaying all heat and irritability, and immediately affording the pleasing sensation attending restored elasticity and healthful state of the Skin. Composed of choice exotics of balsamic nature, utterly free from all mineral admixture, it pleasingly eradicates all Cutaneous Eruptions, together with Freckles, Tan, and Discolouration, imparting a healthy transparency of the Skin and Complexion. In cases of Sunburn, or Stings of Insects, its virtues have long been acknowledged. Its purifying and refreshing properties have obtained its exclusive selection by her Majesty the Queen, the Court, and the Royal Family of Great Britain, and the several Courts of Europe; together with the *élite* of the Aristocracy, from the sultry climes of India to the frozen realms of the Czar.

The high reputation it bears induces unprincipled shopkeepers to offer their spurious "KALYDORS" for sale, containing mineral astringents utterly ruinous to the complexion, and by their repellent action endangering health. It is, therefore, imperative on Purchasers to see that the words "ROWLANDS' KALYDOR" are on the Wrapper.

Price 4s. 6d. and 8s. 6d. per bottle. Sold by the Proprietors at 20 Hatton Garden, London; and by Chemists and Perfumers.

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## HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—DISORDER OF THE LIVER AND KIDNEYS.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. J. K. Heydon, dated 78 King Street, Sydney New South Wales, the 30th September, 1847.

To Professor HOLLOWAY.

SIR,—I have the pleasure to inform you that Stuart A. Donaldson, Esq., an eminent merchant and agriculturist, and also a magistrate of this town, called on me on the 18th instant, and purchased your medicines to the amount of Fourteen Pounds, to be forwarded to his Sheep Stations in New England. He stated that one of his Overseers had come to Sydney some time previously for medical aid, his disorder being an affection of the Liver and Kidneys; that he had placed the man for three months under the care of one of the best Surgeons, without any good resulting from the treatment: the man then, in despair, used your Pills and Ointment, and, much to his own and Mr. Donaldson's astonishment, was completely restored to his health by their means. Now this surprising cure was effected in about ten days.

(Signed) J. K. HEYDON.

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## SOCIETY for ENCOURAGEMENT of ARTS and MANUFACTURES, JOHN STREET, ADELPHI.—THE NEW PRIZE

LIST has just been issued, and may be had on application to the Secretary. In that list are comprised the following subjects:—

1. A Gold Medal, offered by H.R.H. the Prince Albert, for the best account of any New and Improved Machinery or Processes employed in the Cultivation or Preparation of Sugar in the British Colonies, designed to economise labour and increase production.

2. A Gold Medal, offered by H.R.H. the Prince Albert, for the best Cement for Uniting Glass.

3. Prize of 50 Guineas, offered by T. Twining, Jun., Esq., for the best Series of Experimental Researches on, and Specimens of, the Application of Slag or other allied Products to New Purposes.

4. A Gold Medal, or £25, for the best Working Model of an original Design for a Silver Goblet, suitable to be awarded as a prize, value £100, in conformity with the bequest of the late Dr. George Swinney.

5. A Gold Medal for the most elegant Design for a Vase in red Earthenware, to be ornamented with designs taken from English history or literature, in the manner of Etruscan vases.

6. Gold and Silver Medals for the best and second best Specimens of Chasing of the Human Figure in Silver.

7. A Gold Medal, or 30 Guineas, for the best Design for a Labourer's Cottage in the country.

8. A Gold Medal for the best Essay on the Construction of a Farmstead, and the complete requirements of an agricultural establishment for 300 acres.

9. A Gold Medal for the discovery of a new Substance capable of receiving the Calotype Image.

10. The Acton Gold Medallion, value £30, for the Plan of a Roof, composed of wood and iron.

Full explanations of terms, and other information, will be found in the printed prize list.

The Annual Exhibition of Select Specimens of British Manufactures for 1849, will take place in March. Manufacturers are requested to have their specimens forwarded to the Society's house on or before the first Monday or Tuesday in February.

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Winged Wardrobes, with drawers in centres	8 10 0	" 15 0 0
Three-feet Mahogany or Japanned Chest of Drawers	1 5 0	" 1 15 0
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## NOTICE.

For the convenience of the Trade, a Central Office for the publication of the RAMBLER has been opened at No. 19 Boulevard Street, Fleet Street, where Advertisements are received by Mr. S. Evans until 12 o'clock on Thursday in every week.

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